

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5037

晚四初月一十年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

五拜禮 號七廿月一十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$15,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. Shenton, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.
G. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Halsan, Esq.
C. R. Leemann, Esq.
R. Shewan, Esq.
Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [34]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
" 1 " 2 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [35]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
" 1 " 2 " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [39]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDRELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 57,528,848 (about £4,794,000).
Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Suva, Surabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermain.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
" 1 " 2 " "
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th July 1908. [42]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 14,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. OHFOTO.
Kobe. TIEN-TSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEW-OWHANG.
LONDON. DENNY.
HONGKONG. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits:
For 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
" 1 " 2 " "
TAKKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1908. [23]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of this Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$5000 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. K. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.
Tientsin. Tientsin. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank.
S. Bleichroeder.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.
Frankfurt.
Jacob S. H. Stern.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,
NEXT DOOR TO
CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Morley's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes of the Royal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [633]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [190]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { OCEANA Noon, } See Special }
Capt. T. H. Hilds, R.N.R. 28th Nov. Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES { SOMALI 2nd Dec. } Freight and }
Capt. A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R. Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NILE { Nile About } Freight and }
Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R. 6th Dec. Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1908. [3]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOUNES GLOVES.

WHITE KID. GREY SUEDE.

\$1.50 and \$2.50 pair. \$2.50 pair.

DOGSKIN. GAZELLE.

BUCKSKIN. CHAMOIS.

DUSTLESS DOESKIN GLOVES.

\$2.00 per pair.

A NEW STOCK OF

SILK, LACE, & KNITTED TIES.

DRESS SHIRTS & COLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES.

LOUIS RENU, PAUL DOMMIER & CO.,
DUC DE MONTBELLLO,
IRROY & CO.,
LANSON PERE ET FILS,
POL ROGER,
GIESLER & CO.,
BOLLINGER & CO.,
POMMERY & GRENOL.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [140]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,365 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END:
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG".
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 29th November.
S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 31st June, 1907. A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [6]

SPECIAL COLD SUPPER

will be served at

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

after the performance at the CITY HALL of

"A COUNTRY GIRL,"

DECEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

For further particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908. [190]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely new Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GACHEAU, N. BLUMENTHAL,
Proprietor. Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor" [190]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binter	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 2nd December.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"BURLOW" Capt. H. Formes	About WEDNESDAY, 2nd December.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MEL. BOURNE	"MANILA" Capt. J. Minssen	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 3rd December.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of January, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ERNEST SIMONS	Guirard	7th Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionnet	8th Dec. at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TONKIN	Charbonnel	21st Dec. P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	DUMBER	Boyer	22nd Dec. at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £37.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.) VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....15 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....20

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL MAGOM ... 4th March. AMIRAL DUPERRÉ.....11th Jan., 1909.

1 New Twin Screw 15,000 Tons displacement, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins.

* Intermediate class and rates of passage.

All round the world ticket by these boats, &c.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

HONGKONG, 27th November, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WOCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANY.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 875 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[19]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	AMOV	Second half Nov.	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJILATJAP	—	—	JAVA	Second half Nov.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half Dec.	JAVA	First half Dec.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half Dec.	SHANGHAI	First half Dec.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half Dec.	JAPAN	First half Dec.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Jan.	JAPAN	First half Jan.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.

[16]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents.

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

[11]

Hotel.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Consignees.

S.S. "DUMBER."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Charente* and *Cordeau*, from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Tona del Oro*, and from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Leroy Lallier*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 7 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 30th November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 30th November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,

Acting Agent, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1908. [14]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

LIMITED.

FROM HAMBURG, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE."

Captain W. O. Tyer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 30th instant, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1908. [1015]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR."

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [1013]

INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 23rd inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [10]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"OCEANA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mongolia*. From Persian Gulf, ex B.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd December, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

A. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1908. [10]

THE FRIENDLY KAISER.

PATIENCE SORELY TRIED.

ECHOES OF THE BOER WAR.

A long and remarkable conversation which a retired diplomatist has had with the German Emperor is published today (Oct. 28) in the *Daily Telegraph*. His Majesty is represented as being much tried by the constant suspicion entertained of him in England.

"You English," he said, "are mad, mad, mad as March hares. What has come over you that you are so completely given over to suspicion? I am not worthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done? My actions ought to speak for themselves, but you listen not to them, but to those who misinterpret and distort them. That is a personal insult which I feel and resent. To be for ever misjudged, to have my repeated offers of friendship weighed and scrutinised with jealous, mistrustful eyes, taxes my patience severely."

The Kaiser defended German action in Morocco, and proceeded to allude to his actions on behalf of England; which, he said, spoke louder than words of his proved friendship. At the time of the Boer war, he acknowledged Germany was hostile to Great Britain.

"But what of official Germany?" asks his Majesty. "Let my critics ask themselves, what brought to a sudden stop, and, indeed, to absolute collapse, the European tour of the Boer delegates who were striving to obtain European intervention? They were flouted in Holland; France gave them a rapacious welcome. They wished to come to Berlin, where the German people would have crowned them with flowers. But when they asked me to receive them—I refused. The agitation immediately died away, and the delegation returned empty-handed. Was that, I ask, the action of a secret enemy?"

FRANCO-GERMAN INVITATION REFUSED.
"Again, when the struggle was at its height, the German Government was invited by the Governments of France and Russia to join with them in calling upon England to put an end to the war. The moment had come, they said, not only to save the Boer Republic, but also humiliate England to the dust. What was my reply? I said that so far from Germany joining in any concerted European action to put pressure upon England and bring about her downfall, Germany would always keep aloof from politics that could bring her into complication with a Sea Power like England. Posterity will one day read the exact terms of the telegram—now in the archives of Windsor Castle—in which I informed the Sovereign of England of the answer I had returned to the Powers which then sought to compass her fall. Englishmen who now insult me by doubting my word should know what were my actions in the hour of their adversity."

A PLAN FOR ENDING THE WAR.
His Majesty next made a very curious statement. He said:

"Just at the time of your Black Week, in the December of 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction, and bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. Nay, I did more. I bade one of my officers produce for me as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants in South Africa on both sides, and of the actual position of the opposing forces. With the figures before me, I worked out what I considered to be the best plan of campaign under the circumstances, and submitted it to my General Staff for their criticism. Then I despatched it to England; and that document, likewise, is among the State papers at Windsor Castle, awaiting the serenely impartial verdict of history. And, as a matter of curious coincidence, let me add that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that which was actually adopted by Lord Roberts, and carried by him into successful operation. Was that, I repeat, the act of one who wished England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say!"

LOOKING TO THE FAR EAST.

The Kaiser concluded by denying that the German navy was a menace to England.

"Germany," he said, "looks ahead. Her horizons stretch far away. She must be prepared for any eventualities in the Far East. Who can foresee what may take place in the Pacific in the days to come, days not so distant as some believe, but days, at any rate, for which all European Powers with Far Eastern interests ought steadily to prepare? Look at the accomplished rise of Japan; think of the possible national awakening of China; and then judge of the vast problems of the Pacific. Only those Powers which have great navies will be listened to with respect, when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved, and if for that reason only Germany must have a powerful fleet. It may even be that England herself will be glad that Germany has a fleet when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future."

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCEDEE,

TO-MORROW

the 28th November 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at the

Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Voeux Street,

corner of the House Street.

GUNDY VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

(Particulars from Catalogue)

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES BROTHERS,

Auctioneers, 2, Des Voeux Street, Hongkong.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

&c. &c. &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBOICATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

11, Market Street, 23rd October, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered, free when the address is accessible by messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On November 22, 1908 at Shanghai, the wife of T. A. M. CASTLE, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Kashieng, Chekiang Province, the Rev. WARREN H. STUART, of Hangchow, and Miss ANNIE CHESNUTT, of Kashieng, both of American Presbyterian Mission (South).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1908.

OLD CHINA HANDS.

Was there, anything, not quite apparent on the surface, suggestive in the remark made by the chairman of the China Association when he said at the annual dinner which was held in London last month that postprandial speeches should be limited to ten minutes? Among the two hundred and fifty "old China hands" who foregathered in the metropolitan hotel to bewail the degeneracy of the times, the insipidity of the men who have taken their places in the battle line, and the marvels of the old days when those cronies raked in the shakels and made all China hum, there must have been many who were wondering what was to be the outcome of all the turmoil and varying currents of opinion which were then swaying Chinese officialdom. At the time this convivial gathering was held in London there was no thought of the extraordinary dynamic changes which have shaken China to the core, and given rise to the gravest apprehensions. All was quiet and peaceful. Sir Robert Hart was at home, beaming good will and satisfaction all around, as if China had finally determined to proceed along the path of advancement and it would be impossible to stay her progress. Even yet people in Hongkong have hardly recovered from the shock which struck the community when it was rumoured, and afterwards definitely announced that both the Emperor and Dowager-Empress had died in a single night, leaving an insignificant nonentity in the person of the ex-Empress as the sole upholder of imperial rank. How much more then must the news have affected the retired pioneers of China's trade, now that they are located in the homeland? The well-known representatives of British interests in the Far East who were called upon to give what is usually known as the well-worn toast must be glad to-day that they did not run their heads against a brick wall by indulging in fantastic forecasts. With the exception of Mr. Gershom Stewart who is always a privileged character, all the toasts were strictly condensed, and when one comes to read them calmly the best that can be said of any of them is that they were suited to the occasion. Every speaker said exactly what he was expected to say, and said it in the allotted time. Of course, Mr. Gershom Stewart, as a Parliamentary candidate, and as an old fighting member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and, above all, as a mild humorist of the type that tickles and titillates, and also as the proffer of the Association's official welcome to the guests, was allowed a trifle more scope than the others, but even he managed to speak at least double the appointed time without saying anything, as the Irish have it. He made several sly allusions to the parliamentary questions which, no doubt, will prove useful at future meetings of the Primrose League, where the dames and knights are always aglow with enthusiasm, but he steadfastly refused to recognise the trend of current affairs in the land of his former energies. Perhaps he feared to trench on the domain of his gladiatorial brother who has, only temporarily, we hope, withdrawn into obscurity, but, at all events, the only speaker to improve the occasion was Mr. C. V. Sale who represented the newly affiliated British Association of Japan. Like a good defender of the land of his adoption, Mr. Sale, after a tribute to the Scots—which no Scotsman will say was undeserved—dwelt on the relative importance of China and Japan from a commercial point of view. Referring to the inducements which inclined the Japan Association to join hands with the parent society, he said: "I know that China, because of her greater possibilities, looms larger in the public eye than does Japan, but from the present trade volume point of view there is not much difference. I find that in 1907 the exports of British goods to China (including Hongkong) were valued at fifteen and a half millions sterling, and to Japan during the same period, at twelve and a half millions sterling. Besides, there is no question as to the lead already secured in Japan in the councils of Far Eastern policy, and so there can be doubt that the presence, in that country, of a strong and representative membership will be found of great advantage to the Central Committee sitting in London." In a thoroughly practical speech which must have appealed to the hard heads and keen minds sharpened by contact with the Chinese, Mr. Sale laid down the law that British interests in China needed no explanation. Commerce was our sole object. "That was the condensed view of the first Minister to Japan and that statement regarding the scope of British interests in the Far East is just as true to-day, he said, as it was fifty years ago. "We do not seek selfish advantage, we do not want political control, we have no ambition for territory. But, gentlemen, we do claim reciprocity—the liberty and the right to carry on our trade in a fair field and with no favour. With such a policy, and with such long-standing proofs of its continuity, the goal at which we aim, the part we have to play, is perfectly clear. It is the removal by peaceful means of all obstacles, natural or artificial, to the easy and free exchanges of commerce, the removal of all discriminations or subventions which make for unequal or unfair competition." It was a pity that Mr. Sale stopped at that point, because there are many absorbing questions on which he might have touched with regard to trade discriminations, and unfair subventions, but the gathering he was addressed was well able to supply the omissions. As regards the Chinese language school established in London and the opportunities afforded to acquire the vernacular in Japan we may have occasion to refer to these on another occasion. There can be no question that Mr. Sale's speech was the event of the gathering, for Mr. Gershom Stewart's witticisms and veiled suggestions excepted, the remainder of the formalities were of the usual namby pamby character. It is only to be expected that the bottled-up impressions of the members of the China Association will find full expression at the next business meeting, which, if only because of the "tame and domestic" character of the social gathering, should prove of exceptional interest. Only one further question might be asked: How did the members manage to muzzle Sir Robert Hart, who has emerged from his retreat at Peking to become the acknowledged, silver-tongued orator of the Orient?

Along the path of advancement and it would be impossible to stay her progress. Even yet people in Hongkong have hardly recovered from the shock which struck the community when it was rumoured, and afterwards definitely announced that both the Emperor and Dowager-Empress had died in a single night, leaving an insignificant nonentity in the person of the ex-Empress as the sole upholder of imperial rank. How much more then must the news have affected the retired pioneers of China's trade, now that they are located in the homeland? The well-known representatives of British interests in the Far East who were called upon to give what is usually known as the well-worn toast must be glad to-day that they did not run their heads against a brick wall by indulging in fantastic forecasts. With the exception of Mr. Gershom Stewart who is always a privileged character, all the toasts were strictly condensed, and when one comes to read them calmly the best that can be said of any of them is that they were suited to the occasion. Every speaker said exactly what he was expected to say, and said it in the allotted time. Of course, Mr. Gershom Stewart, as a Parliamentary candidate, and as an old fighting member of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and, above all, as a mild humorist of the type that tickles and titillates, and also as the proffer of the Association's official welcome to the guests, was allowed a trifle more scope than the others, but even he managed to speak at least double the appointed time without saying anything, as the Irish have it. He made several sly allusions to the parliamentary questions which, no doubt, will prove useful at future meetings of the Primrose League, where the dames and knights are always aglow with enthusiasm, but he steadfastly refused to recognise the trend of current affairs in the land of his former energies. Perhaps he feared to trench on the domain of his gladiatorial brother who has, only temporarily, we hope, withdrawn into obscurity, but, at all events, the only speaker to improve the occasion was Mr. C. V. Sale who represented the newly affiliated British Association of Japan. Like a good defender of the land of his adoption, Mr. Sale, after a tribute to the Scots—which no Scotsman will say was undeserved—dwelt on the relative importance of China and Japan from a commercial point of view. Referring to the inducements which inclined the Japan Association to join hands with the parent society, he said: "I know that China, because of her greater possibilities, looms larger in the public eye than does Japan, but from the present trade volume point of view there is not much difference. I find that in 1907 the exports of British goods to China (including Hongkong) were valued at fifteen and a half millions sterling, and to Japan during the same period, at twelve and a half millions sterling. Besides, there is no question as to the lead already secured in Japan in the councils of Far Eastern policy, and so there can be doubt that the presence, in that country, of a strong and representative membership will be found of great advantage to the Central Committee sitting in London." In a thoroughly practical speech which must have appealed to the hard heads and keen minds sharpened by contact with the Chinese, Mr. Sale laid down the law that British interests in China needed no explanation. Commerce was our sole object. "That was the condensed view of the first Minister to Japan and that statement regarding the scope of British interests in the Far East is just as true to-day, he said, as it was fifty years ago. "We do not seek selfish advantage, we do not want political control, we have no ambition for territory. But, gentlemen, we do claim reciprocity—the liberty and the right to carry on our trade in a fair field and with no favour. With such a policy, and with such long-standing proofs of its continuity, the goal at which we aim, the part we have to play, is perfectly clear. It is the removal by peaceful means of all obstacles, natural or artificial, to the easy and free exchanges of commerce, the removal of all discriminations or subventions which make for unequal or unfair competition." It was a pity that Mr. Sale stopped at that point, because there are many absorbing questions on which he might have touched with regard to trade discriminations, and unfair subventions, but the gathering he was addressed was well able to supply the omissions. As regards the Chinese language school established in London and the opportunities afforded to acquire the vernacular in Japan we may have occasion to refer to these on another occasion. There can be no question that Mr. Sale's speech was the event of the gathering, for Mr. Gershom Stewart's witticisms and veiled suggestions excepted, the remainder of the formalities were of the usual namby pamby character. It is only to be expected that the bottled-up impressions of the members of the China Association will find full expression at the next business meeting, which, if only because of the "tame and domestic" character of the social gathering, should prove of exceptional interest. Only one further question might be asked: How did the members manage to muzzle Sir Robert Hart, who has emerged from his retreat at Peking to become the acknowledged, silver-tongued orator of the Orient?

UNEXPECTED WONDERS OF THE FAR EAST.

When the Australian lady journalist sets out on her travels it is morally certain that she will throw a fierce and vivid light on things seen and unseen. After all what is the use of acting as a sort of eye and ear medium for the reading public if you have nothing new to tell them? Once upon a time the lady writer was content to indulge in rhapsodies about old-fashioned bridges and tumble-down cottages, barrow the soul of the gentle reader with descriptions of savages who were actually without the hall mark of civilisation in the shape of a clean collar and a top hat, and relate terrible stories of atrocities which a friend had told her while she was in the receptive mood. But things are getting flat in these prosaic days. "There ain't nothin' doin'," so to speak, and so the lady journalist has to make her own facts, and a really talented artist in words can make a really presentable picture of what might have happened. The lady to whom we would particularly refer goes under the name of Madame Epinasse, who hails from Sydney. Madame Epinasse, as a name, does not strike one as being particularly Australian in construction, and the Madame especially is baffling. It suggests unknown depths of knowledge, of experience, and of worldly wisdom; as for the Epinasse that seems to hint at *salons* and the *Tuilleries*, *Paramatta* and *Woolloomooloo*. At all events the Madame—as she would be called by a certain section of the community—made the round trip from Sydney to Sydney via Singapore. We are not told whether or not she visited Hongkong in the course of her travels, but if she did not then we are sincerely sorry for the loss this Colony has sustained. It is all very well for the average Hongkongite to say "I don't know his Hongkong"—Madame Epinasse could give him points and a beating on the peculiar beauties of the Colony, if she were only given half a chance. But she went ashore at Singapore and opened the eyes of the people there to the wonders that lay under their feet. Most people in Hongkong know Singapore and can judge generally of the accuracy of Madame Epinasse's descriptions of that delightful Colony. The Madame had to comment, of course, on the medley of races, the ensemble of colour, the kaleidoscopic variety of scenery, and so forth. "The remains of ancient monuments," said Madame Epinasse, "were visible everywhere, most of them impressive, even in their ruins." Well, we don't know much above the impressive ruins in Singapore, never having seen any, except it be that fatulent-looking monstrosity, the Siamese white elephant, which stands or stood beside the old theatre. But if Madame Epinasse wants to see some real, hoary and guaranteed ruins let her come to Hongkong, where she will be permitted to gaze upon the Clock Tower, to begin with, and later on a succession of respected citizens whose appearance would adorn the front pages of any anthropological journal. But to resume the story of the lady's experiences in Singapore. It seems that respectable European ladies cannot meander around the city as they do in Hongkong. If it had not been for a gallant Australian, Madame Epinasse might at this moment be suffering in the mazes of the harem of some venturesome ricksha coolie. Liven to her tale of woe. "She hired a ricksha one afternoon and set out on a sight-seeing expedition. Captain Williams, of the steamer *Quilrath*, decided to give her the benefit of his expert. After going a short way into the maze of streets in the suburb in quarter the native who was drawing her vehicle managed to get ahead of the one in which Captain Williams was seated. Once out of sight, the native carrying Madame Epinasse made off at a run, bearing his charge up a steep hillside as fast as his strength allowed him. Madame Epinasse was giving herself up for lost when a "friendly coo-coo" told her that help was near, and before the runaway native had time to bolt further, he was held up by an Australian resident in the City, who accidentally saw what was happening and suspected that something was wrong. The Australian administered a very severe castigation to the ricksha man, and ultimately kicked him into a hedge and threw the car on top of him." That reads like an extract from the exploits of Deadwood, Dime or Calamity Jane, but it is the truthful tale of Madame Epinasse. Then she went to Johore and apparently visited the Istana, which she calls the Palace, while the Sultan is spoken of as a mere rajah. What did she see there? Was she welcomed into the harem of the Sultan; did she see how Gladstone's picture was revered by the people of the Istana? Of course not. What she noticed was "that many of the windows overlooking the entrance bristled with guns, beside which stood grim-looking guardians, and she went no further." The Rajah (Sultan?) was evidently determined to allow no trespassing in his domestic domain. Rumour stated that he had hundreds of wives, but to the visitor, anxious to investigate the only evidence of their existence was the occasional glimpse of a pretty face at the windows, and sometimes the flash of dark eyes stealing furtive glances at the outer world! Alas that people in the Far East know nothing of these things, and alas that Madame Epinasse did not visit Hongkong. Better luck next time, and may we be at hand when she makes her discoveries.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the British Medical Association, which was held last night at the offices of the Sanitary Board, was not open to the press.

A FINE of \$1 was imposed on Mr. F. Danenberg in the Police Court, this morning, for failing to exhibit his name and the number of his licence over his premises in Ice House Street, such place being considered an eating house. Sergeant Wilson prosecuted.

MESSRS. Cruz Batio & Co., the bustling agents in Canton, for the State Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., have issued a pretty wall-calendar for 1909. This company insures against fire, burglary, and plate glass, and undertakes also the payment of workmen's compensation.

THE steamer *Barbora* which arrived from Saigon yesterday landed twenty-eight deportees, all of whom were banished from that port for being unable to pay the tax. The police took charge of them on arrival, and by evening nearly all of them had been despatched to their native parts.

THE prize vessels *Aio* and *Soya* (ex-*Varyog*) with 200 cadets on board will visit Woonong on December 23. They will leave Yokosuka in the middle of February for America. Admiral Teragaki, commanding the South China Squadron, with the flagship *Tsurushima* and the *Nitaka* (3rd class cruiser) left Kobe on 20th inst.

AT a recent sale of postage stamps a Straits Settlements 1879-1892 five cents, on eight cents, orange, realised £3 8s; one Sungei Ujong, 1st issue, over-printed with crescent, star, and "S. U." in an oval, 2d, brown, unused, £3 10s; and one 1883-84, over-printed "Sungei Ujong," all letters narrow, c8 orange, £3 10s.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD boy, Lo Ping by name, was convicted in the Police Court, this morning, for theft. At five o'clock this morning, Lo, who had been watching his opportunity, entered No. 164, Hollywood Road, and collected \$3 worth of clothing. He was caught by one of the inmates, who had left the door open on leaving the house to make a purchase. Sentence: Twenty-four hours' detention and twelve strokes with the birch.

MESSRS. Graca & Co., stamp dealers, have just unpacked a beautiful assortment of Christmas and New Year cards which they have on view in their show rooms at 27, Des Voeux Road Central. English hand-made autograph cards should appeal to those who do not care for conventional word greetings, while the relief scraps, priced very moderately, should appeal to the "collecting" instincts of our young friends. Messrs. Graca's store is certainly worth a visit.

IT is expected that the Ruffs will stay here for a couple of years, that being the usual period for a British battalion to sojourn here. The 2nd Battalion was stationed here 1882-85, leaving in the latter year for the Sudan, where it participated in the fighting on the frontiers. The 1st Battalion served in the second China war, and was at the storming and capture of the Taku Forts, and from this circumstance is derived the Dragon which figures on its regimental badge.

ROWDYISM.

SCENE AT CAUSEWAY BAY.

Another story of rowdyism, as it is manufactured at Causeway Bay, was told to Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, to-day, when a Hak-ka youth, about ten years of age, figured in the dock to answer a charge of assaulting a Cantonese woman. The assault is alleged to have taken place on Tuesday night, but it was not until yesterday that the defendant was pointed out, and arrested.

It was stated by the woman that about eight o'clock on Tuesday night, while she was in her quarters, she heard a great noise, and, running to the door, saw about fifty Hak-ka men and boys, pursuing one of her lodgers—a Cantonese. "I stood where I was," she continued, "until the mob came up to the door and I asked them what they wanted. The defendant rushed at me and struck me on the body with an iron bar." The woman closed the door quickly, and retired to the kitchen, leaving the hooting mob outside. Before she reached there, however, the back door was broken down. This seemed to have satisfied the Hak-ka, and they dispersed.

The next witness, a boy, son of the complainant, gave corroborative evidence. He added that he could identify the defendant as the one who struck his mother, because there was a light burning in the room at the time.

This was denied by the defendant. He did not strike the woman, he said; somebody else did. The case was remanded to allow him to call a witness.

SINGAPORE FINE SQUAD.

N.D.L. AND OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The *Stam Observer* states that the Norddeutscher Lloyd have engaged the services of a number of detectives at Amoy and Swatow to search all native passenger ships and the Company's steamers leaving those ports. They have at their disposal some smart patrol boats.

This new system has been adopted as a result of the recent heavy fine inflicted at Singapore upon the *Teintau* some weeks ago. Furthermore the Company lost an appeal to the Privy Council in regard to the legality of these imports upon the owners of ships where opium is discovered, and in view of that fact the Company decided that it was better to incur the heavy cost of the upkeep of a large staff of private detectives who would involve rather than suffer the anonymity and loss caused by these seizures.

The Company, says the *S.O.*, is to be congratulated upon taking this action although it is certainly extremely hard that the smuggling penalties of their crews and passengers should place such a heavy financial burden upon them.

Hillside Tragedy.

KILLED NEAR HIS HOUSE.

MISSING OPIUM LEADS TO THE DEATH OF A COOLIE.

The quiet little village of Cheung-sha-wan, situated as it is a little distance away from Yau-ma-tei, and closer still to Sam-shui-po, was the scene of a most stirring tragedy yesterday, as a result of which a coolie giving the name of Chu Yuen Fuk will appear to stand his trial on the capital charge in the course of a few days.

It might here be mentioned that the fatal blow was delivered immediately outside the victim's residence—a thatched-standing on the hillside, which overlooks the village, and was witnessed, so it is stated, by a number of the villagers. The victim is a man named Choi Yuen, some twenty-five years of age, and made a living by doing odd jobs. His alleged assailant, Chu Yuen Fuk, is five years older.

Until Wednesday last Chu and Choi had been friends, and it is reported their intimacy ran into years. On that day Choi discovered that a quantity of opium which he had purchased a day or so previously had been stolen. Believing that Chu was the guilty person, Choi, who by this time had worked himself into a rage, went out in search of Chu, who was found at about two o'clock by himself. "You thief! You stole my opium!" were the first words Choi used. Chu denied the charge, but the other persisted in calling him ugly names, and the result was that both men came to blows. The fight was stopped by several on-lookers and both men were sent away in different directions.

It was presumed then that the dispute was at an end, and but for the usual village gossip, it was not conceived that the ill-feeling between the parties would burden the place with a tragedy of that kind. At about mid-day yesterday, however, Chu Yuen Fuk, the report goes on to say, went to Choi Yuen's shed, where he found him engaged at some work. At the sight of the visitor Choi, who, no doubt, expected trouble, dropped what he held in his hand, and ran. He was pursued by Chu and caught up a few yards away from the thatched. "You accuse me of stealing your opium?" Chu demanded, holding his man by the queue, and without waiting for any reply he had driven the blade into Choi's left side. The wounded man collapsed on the spot.

In the next minute the entire village was astir. A number of villagers seized hold of the alleged murderer, and the police were sent for, arriving some minutes later and taking charge of Chu, who was taken to the Yau-ma-tei Police Station and detained by Inspector McHardy. Choi was sent to hospital, but he died on the way.

This morning, Chu Yuen Fuk was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp, charged with murder. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded in police custody.

A COOK'S CLAIM.

SUES WOMAN TO RECOVER WAGES.

Un Hing, who imagines he is a culinary expert, and thought he could make some profits at the expense of his mistress, found out his error of judgment in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning. Un Hing told Mr. Justice Compertz that on the 6th of October last, he was employed in as a cook by Stella Brumfield. His wages was to be \$15 a month. On the night of the 27th October, his mistress got another cook and told plaintiff that his services were no longer wanted. She told him to come on the 2nd instant for his wages, but had not received any yet.

The defendant's story conclusively proved that the complainant was one of those confirmed rascals, who now and then attempt to sow the wind when they sniff something good in the air. Witness said that she took complainant on approval and in a day or two found that he was no good. She paid him at the rate of \$10 a month, and not \$15, as he had suggested. Her No. 1 "boy" had brought him to her along with several others. She offered \$7 to the complainant for the 20 days that he was with her, and this he refused to take and threatened to summon witness, which the latter said he was at liberty to do.

Li Sue, the No. 1 "boy," also gave corroborative evidence on behalf of his compatriot. The complainant thought a thunder-bolt had fallen when His Lordship told him he would have to be satisfied with \$7 and no more and the instant directed appearance which illumined his features was very different to the hopeful smile which lurked on his lips before the result was made known to him.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 27th at 11.55 a—A further fall of the mercury has occurred over the Philippines, owing to the approach of a typhoon which appears to be situated to the S.E. of Luzon and to be moving in a westerly direction.

The depression which was crossing the Sea of Japan yesterday has deepened considerably. It is now moving Eastwards over Hokkaido. Pressure has increased considerably over China, the anti-cyclonic area remaining over the Continent to the North of the Upper Yangtze.

Gradients are steep generally, and strong N. and N.E. gales will prevail in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. and N.E. wind, strong; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, wind, strong to gale.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 2.

STOLEN CHECKS.

SOLICITOR'S SHROFF ARRESTED FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Developments of a sensational character took place to-day in connection with the robbery which was committed at Lamook on the 12th instant when the Dairy Farm Company's depot was entered, and three cheques—one on the International Bank for \$15,000, one on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$10,000, and another on the Chartered Bank for \$25,000—were stolen. Three days ago, it will be remembered, a cigarette hawk, by name Ho Cheung, in whose possession the missing cheques were found, was arrested for unlawful possession, by Detective Sergeant Appleton. In his defence, Ho Cheung stated that he found the cheques one morning on his door step, and had given them to a man named Chan, who, he alleged, would find the owner. In this, Chan was unsuccessful, and the cheques were returned to Ho Cheung. This statement was made on Wednesday last and the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) adjourned the case to allow the man Chan to be subpoenaed as a witness.

This morning things took a different turn. The charge against Ho Cheung was withdrawn as soon as the case was called, at the request of the police. About an hour later he was re-charged with the same offence, Mr. W. J. Daniel, who appeared for the defence, objected to this. He said that the man had once been discharged and could not be re-arrested on the same charge. He was over-ruled.

The man Chan, whose proper name is Chan Chick I, a shroff, in the employ of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, solicitors, was also arraigned to answer a charge "that he on divers dates between the 16th and 21st inst., feloniously did attempt to obtain money or reward under pretence of helping a certain person." This charge was later altered to one of unlawful possession. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. G. N. Orme (deputy superintendent of police) stated that at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant Chan met the shroff of the Dairy Farm Company, in Queen's Road, and during a conversation asked whether he (the shroff) had heard of any cheques having been lost. The shroff said he was not aware of it, and defendant said that he knew a friend who had picked some up. That same afternoon the shroff again met the defendant, and (presumably having heard of the robbery) asked defendant to let him see the cheques. The defendant was alleged to have replied that rather than give them up he would burn them. Several days later the two men met again, and defendant stated that his friend would give \$5 or \$7 for the cheques, but he would take \$5. Some arrangement was made, and defendant promised to meet the shroff with the cheques, but he never kept the appointment. Mr. Orme added that the defendant was himself a shroff and ought to have known that the cheques were stolen.

The case was adjourned.

A TAILOR'S BILL.

THE DRESS THAT DIDN'T FIT.

The intricacies of a lady's outfit were fully illustrated this morning when Lai Cheung Hing, a sartorial artist, took proceed against Miss Grace Harley to recover the sum of \$24 which he alleged was due to him for a couple of dresses ordered and delivered.

The complainant's evidence went to show that the defendant came to his shop on the 10th September and ordered two dresses—one white muslin dress for \$17 and another for \$17. Defendant had since paid \$20 but the balance of \$14 he did not receive. Witness delivered the dresses on the 15th September. Since then, the defendant repeatedly put him off for the payment of the balance. On the 16th of that month, the lady complained that the dresses did not fit. Complainant made a few alterations and took them back two days later. The defendant finally accepted the dresses after trying them on. On the 9th of the present month, defendant again said that the dresses were not to her liking. Witness once more altered them and took them to her on the following day. The defendant did not try them on but simply accepted them. From that time, the dresses had been in defendant's possession.

The defendant admitted having ordered the dresses, but at the same time she gave complainant to understand that she would only pay him on condition that the dresses fitted her, otherwise they would be returned. Witness was ill at the time and was prevented from seeing the complainant when he called. She had only worn one of the dresses (the one she had paid for). Witness decided wearing the other dress, which was a washable one and which did not at all fit her. It was the first time she had any dealings with the complainant. The dresses by the other Chinese tailors that witness was accustomed to deal with usually fitted her.

Mr. Justice Compertz, the presiding judge, directed the complainant to make any alterations that might be needed in the dress that had not been worn, and the case was summarily dismissed.

THOSE of our readers who are unfortunate enough to be troubled with defective vision would do well to read carefully the announcement appearing in our advertisement columns of Dr. Lamb's re-appearance in the Colony. It is very seldom that a first-class eye specialist visits Hongkong, and considering the fact that this place, like most others, has its share of shortsighted individuals, Dr. Lamb's brief sojourn here should prove a blessing in those who are wise enough to avail themselves of the facilities offered them of having any ocular defects put right. The eye is an indispensable and valuable organ and the more and longer it is in use, the more it is neglected, the difficulty in remedying it will be found correspondingly great. Dr. Lamb has the latest apparatus at his disposal, and this fact alone should induce the public to extend their patronage to him, with the confidence based on the success of his previous work.

Telegrams.

"HONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

FOR LADIES' CONDOLENCE.

[Jury of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 26th November.

Three of the Foreign Ministers in Peking proceeded to the Palace on the 26th to pay their last respects to the late Empress Dowager.

THE FUNERAL.

CHOSEN BY THE IMPERIAL ASTRONOMER.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 26th November.

The Imperial Astronomer has selected the 27th day of the second moon of the Chinese New Year as the most propitious day for interment of the remains of the late Empress Dowager.

FUNERAL EXPENSE.

COST MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 26th November.

The funeral expenses of the Empress Dowager are estimated at several millions of dollars.

The expenditure will be provided by the Board of Revenue and the Viceroy and Governors of the various Provinces.

CHANG CHIH-TUN.

TO BE APPOINTED IMPERIAL TUTOR.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 26th November.

Grand Councilor Tsai Chih-tung strongly recommended H.E. Chang, Chih-tung's appointment as tutor to the new emperor.

[Reuters]

Germany.

The German press is excited at the House of Lords' adoption of the Robert's motion, a section strongly resented.

A semi-official statement has been made that Germany will continue to aid up the army and navy in accordance with her own interests, regardless of other Powers.

[Reuters]

Lord Roberts in the House of Lords.

Lord Roberts' speech created a general sensation and increased the bitterness of the anti-British tone in the Austrian press.

The French press, on the other hand, congratulates Lord Roberts and argues that the remedy is conscription.

The Opium Commission.

The Times states that America has agreed to the request of China to postpone the opium conference.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received at the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory to-day.

Cyclone or typhoon E off Visayas Islands.

Direction unknown.

Cyclone or typhoon of the northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon moving W. or W.N.W.

[Reuters]

HONGKONG CRICKET.

The following will play for the "A" team in the above match to-morrow afternoon, on the Club's ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. W. C. D. Tuck, A. E. Lanning, H. R. Makin, A. P. Dabbs, E. Irving, L. E. J. H. Haughton, J. H. H. Haughton, Lt. H. W. Green (The Buffs), Lt. D. Anderson (The Buffs), Lt. Innes (The Buffs), Mr. E. C. Oliver, R.N. and Flag-Lt. Mollins, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

The "B" team will be represented by the following players on the Police ground, Happy Valley, at 2.15 p.m.: Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, A. O. Lai, P. Jacky, A. A. Claxton, H. D. Sharpley, S. G. Gage, Capt. Baird, D.O. (The Buffs), Com. F. O. Lewis, R.N., Mr. Johnston, R.N. and Mr. C. Stewart Lockhart, R.N.

[Reuters]

FORCE OF HABIT.

A GAOL BIRD'S "UNSMASHABLE" RECORD.

Among the criminal class in this Colony there are very few, if any at all, possessing a record similar to the one Choi Tang has earned for himself. Choi, who has six aliases, is a man about thirty years of age, and during the last five years most of his days have been spent behind bars in the Victoria Gaol. He first became known to the police in January, 1903, when he made a futile attempt to make away with property belonging to another person, for which he got a month. He was subsequently banished, and, as will be seen from his record printed below, Choi has made up his mind not to leave this Colony, no matter what the price may be. The record speaks for itself.

5th January, 1903—Arrested for attempted larceny. One month's hard labour.

6th Sept., 1903—Charged with theft and unlawful possession. Twenty-one days first charge; fourteen days second charge.

13th Oct., 1903—Banished.

16th Oct., 1903—Arrested for returning before expiration of the banishment term (five years), and given a year.

17th Dec., 1904—Re-arrested for returning from banishment; one year.

20th June, 1905—Arrested for theft and for returning from banishment. Thirteen months' hard labour.

20th July, 1907—Banished again.

3rd Aug., 1907—Arrested for being a rogue and vagabond. Also recognised as returning from banishment. Fourteen months' hard labour.

4th Oct., 1908—Once more banished.

He was brought up yesterday morning by Detective Geo. Watt and arraigned on a charge of larceny and also with returning from banishment. He was told off to do another term of eight months.

MARINE COURT.

NO LIGHT.

In the Marine Court, yesterday morning, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, Police Sergeant W. N. Edwards charged Kwok Yau, owner of a fishing boat, and Kwok Chun, a boatwoman, with falling between sunset and sunrise in carry at the foremast head of their boat a bright white light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile whilst under way in the harbour yesterday morning.

Prosecutor stated that early yesterday morning the defendants' boat was under way in the harbour. He went on board the first defendant's boat and found only the stern light. In the case of the boatwoman, witness found that the stern light was burning, but there was no sign of any masthead light.

The first defendant said that his light had been blown out. The second defendant also pleaded that her light was blown out by the wind. This was obviously a lie, as there was no light in position at the time the Police officer boarded her boat.

The defendants were fined \$5 each, or default payment, 14 days' hard labour.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the same Court, Police Sergeant George Jackson proceeded against Kwok Tai Yau, a boatman, for carrying six persons in excess of the number allowed by his license, on Wednesday.

P.S. Jackson stated that at about 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, he was on duty at the Arsenal Street wharf, when he saw the defendant approaching the steps with a boatload of passengers. Witness hailed the defendant to stop but the latter took no notice of him and proceeded to discharge his passengers, which, on being counted, were found to be 11 in number, not including the crew, which were four.

The Magistrate said that taking into consideration that the offence seemed to be getting a very common one, he intended to make an example of all cases of a similar nature. He therefore fined the defendant \$5, or the alternative of one month.

KIDNAPING A BOAT.

Kwok Kan, owner of a cargo boat, was charged by the same officer with carrying passengers in his cargo boat on Wednesday.

P.S. Jackson stated that at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, while he was on patrol off the Arsenal Street wharf, he stopped the defendant's boat, which was carrying passengers, and went on board to examine the license. There were 25 adults and 6 children on board at the time.

The defendant admitted the offence and was fined \$5.

DISOBEYING A POLICE OFFICER.

A further charge of refusing to stop his boat when called upon to do so by the Police was preferred against Kwok Tai Yau, who was already fined \$5 for carrying an excess of passengers. Defendant's excuse was that he neither saw nor heard the Sergeant and was surprised to know that he would have to pay an extra \$3 for his costly trick. Such is the thorough analysis of an offence by British legislation.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (China) 1st prox.

German (Bulow) 3rd prox.

German (Prins. Waldemar) 9th prox.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Nile* left Singapore for this port on 27th inst., at 6 a.m.The N. Y. K. s.s. *Moyori Maru*, Bombay Line, left Moll for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montezuma* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on 27th inst., and leaves again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. on 29th inst.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PROVINCIAL JUDGE'S VISIT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th November.

The Canton Provincial Judge designate Wei Ching Tung arrived here yesterday afternoon by the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chiyen*, and on the same day he called on the Viceroy to report his arrival. It is not certain whether this new official will take over charge of office this month owing to the present solemn occasion.

OFFICIALS' DISAGREE.

When making an inspection of the Wing Chun magazine, the Brigadier-General Wu Liang Sun found that some parts of the magazine premises were in a dilapidated condition and reprimanded the officer in charge of the magazine for neglecting repairs to the damaged parts and at the same time spoke certain hot words to him. The officer in charge, whose name is Chui Fui, remonstrated and an exchange of words followed, with the result that Brigadier-General Wu struck Chui. Chui has therefore personally reported the case to the Viceroy and at the same time tendered his resignation from his post.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A rumour is now current here that H.E. Chang Chih Tung has made Taotai Wong Ping Yun Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway to relieve himself, as H.E. is unable to leave the Capital owing to the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu.

IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration being now solely a Government concern, the Ministry of Posts and Communications has notified the public through the local authorities here that from the 1st of the first moon next Chinese year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made in the rate for telegraphic messages received at all Chinese telegraph offices.

CALL ON SHARES POSTPONED.

Sir Chun Fung Liang Ching, President of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has telegraphically informed the railway shareholders abroad that the day for the closing of the collection of the second call of shares has been postponed to the 15th day of the 11th moon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, a number of coolies were engaged in removing earth from some excavation work which were being conducted at the back of the Five-Storeyed Pagoda. All of a sudden the earth on the top fell down and the men were buried in the debris with the result that one of them was killed outright and five others wounded. On learning of the accident the Fong Pin Hospital at once sent hands to the rescue of the unfortunate coolies.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

H. E. the Viceroy Chang Chih Tung, at the request of his native subjects, has personally donated a sum of \$10,000 towards the funds for the relief of sufferers by the famine as well as the recent floods in the province of Chih.

ARMS-RUNNING.

Yesterday, the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was in receipt of a telegram from the Ministry of Posts and Communications with instructions to institute a strict search of the luggage and persons of railway passengers in order to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition.

The High Authorities have also received telegraphic orders from Peking to take vigilant action in checking the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the South and to suppress all rumours that may crop up at the present juncture after the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu.

H.E. LIANG TUN-IN.

H.E. Liang Tun-in, after completing his mission as special commissioner to receive the American Fleet at Amoy, obtained one month's leave and H.E. arrived here to pay a visit to his native home in the Shuntak district. But before his leave expired, H.E. Liang has twice received telegraphic orders through the Canton Viceroy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recalling him to return to the Capital for service. H.E. left here yesterday afternoon by the steamer *Pailan* for Hongkong en route to Peking.

AN IMPOSTOR'S FATE.

The other day a monk was arrested by the police in Fatsan for obtaining money by false pretences from the villagers and disturbing the public peace by pretending that he could bring fortune to the people and drive away the evil spirits. The monk told the ignorant people that he was endowed with extraordinary power in charms. The credulous gentry believed him without any misgivings and asked him for his mysterious advice. When the monk was placed under arrest those who had confidence in him prayed for his release, which was refused and the monk was brought to Canton in chains and under an escort of half-a-dozen police, to be dealt with accordingly.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Provincial Treasurer has issued a proclamation in which the present H.E. the Viceroy, Chou Yu Chun has been appointed to Yunnan as Sub-prefect. It is not known at present who will be appointed to be Chou's successor.

ROBBERY.

On the 21st instant a daring robbery was committed in the Nam Shui village in Shuntak district, where one House was ransacked and one man named So Tse Pan kidnapped.

OBSTREPEROUS CHINESE.

For failing to observe the traditional custom of mourning on account of the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu, two men were arrested yesterday in Fatsan for having shaved their heads, and were each fined \$2.

VICEROY'S ANXIETY.

In consequence of the present critical state of affairs as a result of the death of the Emperor, the Viceroy has now issued a proclamation to warn his subordinates not to start any rumours and to be careful not to absent themselves from their duties.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has now advertised that after the expiration of the fifteen days' extension granted for the closing of the subscription lists for the second call for capital, if those shareholders who persist in the non-payment of their money still remain obstinate, the Company will apply to the Government to take up such shares as may be required in accordance with Article 20 of the Company's Regulations.

To-day's Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. W. R. LAMB, AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

NO. 11, KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEX.

HAS the pleasure of announcing his return to Hongkong where he will remain till DECEMBER 11TH.

He has all the latest and best instruments and apparatus for thoroughly examining and refracting the eyes according to the most modern and approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospital, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of the latest kinds and styles of mounting and lenses of the best quality ever brought to this Colony—including several thousand different compound and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other abnormal conditions of refraction which the ordinary lenses commonly used will not correct. His facilities for attending to those in need of his services are equal in any respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyeache, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and overtaxing the use of glasses—and most of these troubles are permanently cured by accurate refraction and properly suited glasses—would do well to avail themselves of the present exceptional opportunity of having their eyes properly examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind. There are hundreds, if not thousands here, having defective sight who have never had their eyes properly examined by a qualified oculist, and who are using glasses which in at least nine-tenths of the cases are quite unsuitable, and which not only fail to bring the vision up to the highest possible standard, but the eyes are often much strained, and the vision seriously and often permanently impaired.

Dr. Lamb is certificated in optics as well as in medicine, has made the eyes a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses he supplies to his patients are warranted to be correct. He has thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens from several British Colonies which he has visited professionally and can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable—and Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE BRITISH DELEGATE.

SIR CECIL CLEMENT SMITH'S APPOINTMENT.

Nothing could more tend to reassure the people and the Government of the Eastern Crown Colonies, which have so much at stake in the forthcoming proceedings of the International Opium Commission that is to assemble before long at Shanghai, than to see that His Majesty's Government has selected, as the chief British Commissioner, a distinguished former Governor of this Colony in the person of Sir Cecil Clement Smith. And it is fitting that the Colony whose revenue interests are most deeply implicated in any policy that may diverge from that now existing, namely the Straits Settlements, with the Protectorate of the Federated Malay States, should have been that with which Sir Cecil Smith's career should have been most continuously associated, as Colonial Secretary, as Officer administering the Government, and as Governor or Commander-in-Chief. As a junior officer of the Colonial Civil Service, Sir Cecil Smith made his debut in Hongkong as a student interpreter in 1862. He passed through various grades in the Hongkong Civil Service, finally becoming Colonial Treasurer and member of Executive and Legislative Councils. From Hongkong Sir Cecil was transferred to the Straits Settlements in 1876, in the time of Sir W. C. F. Robinson's Governorship, as Colonial Secretary and so continued under General Anson and Sir Frederick Weld, both acting Governors, until 1885, when Sir Cecil Smith was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. He had however only joined that appointment for a short time, after a period of leave to England, when he was appointed to the Governorship of this Colony, of whose people and of whose affairs he had already so intimate a knowledge. The warmth of Sir Cecil Smith's welcome on his return was proved by the universal demonstration that greeted him upon his landing, and the emphatic satisfaction of the public at the fact that the administration of the Colony was being continued in the hands of one whose knowledge of the Chinese language and Chinese affairs was not surpassed by that of the famous Tai-jin Mr. Pickens himself, and whose abilities in general administration had ensured the esteem and admiration of the community at large. In every way Sir Cecil Smith's appointment to the Governorship was that of the right man in the right place, and more than that, at that particular time, that of the only right man in the right place. His policy in regard to the repression of Secret Societies proved a marked success; although there were many who feared that the Secret Societies would be more dangerous for being driven below the surface. The large powers of deportation assumed by the Government during Sir Cecil Smith's regime practically assured the grip of the Protectorate upon the Chinese Societies. These remarks are made not so much as a general tribute to Sir Cecil Smith's personal abilities, but rather to indicate that in dealing with Chinese statesmen and officials Sir Cecil Smith's special familiarity with Chinese modes of thought and political methods, acquired as Registrar-General in Hongkong and confirmed by his long experience in the Straits Settlements, will stand him in excellent stead during the proceedings of the Opium Commission at Shanghai. There is one point upon which Sir Cecil Smith will be well equipped to watch over the interests of Hongkong and this Colony, and that is in the matter of the possible ways in which the recommendations of the Commission may affect the Colonial revenues. That case for the Colonial interests, so far as the Colony was concerned, was displayed in the splendid front shown by the Governor and his Executive Council (with two contemptible exceptions) in the matter of the arbitrary reduction of Land Rents in regard to the abrupt doubling of the military exaction. Apart from Sir Cecil Smith's high and statesmanlike qualifications the special points on which this Colony may congratulate itself on his selection as chief British Commissioner to the Conference at Shanghai are his exceptional knowledge of the official Chinese dialect and the Chinese official character, and the certainty that there is no man of such profound and anxious knowledge of the possible effects upon our Colonial revenues of such proposals or suggestions as may be brought forward in the International Opium Conference—Singapore Free Press.

NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED.

A Selected Variety of

XMAS & NEW YEAR

and

ENGLISH HAND-MADE

PRIVATE GREETING

CARDS.

Also

RELIEF SCRAPS

from the well-known form of

Messrs. RAFAEL TUCK & SONS.

Now for Sale at

No. 27, DES VREUX ROAD.

PRICES MODERATE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

GRACA & CO.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

TAIPO FARMER FLEECED.

NOCTURNAL VISIT BY GANG OF ARMED ROBBER.

The full particulars of the armed robbery which was perpetrated at Taiipo in the middle of this week, the bare facts of which we published recently, were received this morning. It would appear that about midnight on Wednesday last a gang of armed men gained admittance to a house, occupied by a farmer and his family in the Taog Moon Chau village, which is situated about two miles away from Taiipo proper. The house was entered by way of the roof, and through a skylight into the living quarters. It is needless to remark that at that time of night the occupants were asleep, but they were soon aroused. The presence of three armed men among them, and the threats to chop their heads off should resistance be shown, terrified the half-awakened inmates, that they allowed the rascals to ransack the premises and remove with them all the valuables they possessed, which would amount to about thirty-five dollars. The police at Taiipo were not informed of the robbery that night owing mainly to the long tramp that would have to be undertaken, but next day they were placed in position of the true facts. A search is being made for the stolen property, which, if the police are successful, will lead to the arrest of the wrongdoers.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/2

Do demand 1/8 1/2

Do 4 months sight 1/8 1/2

France—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

America—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

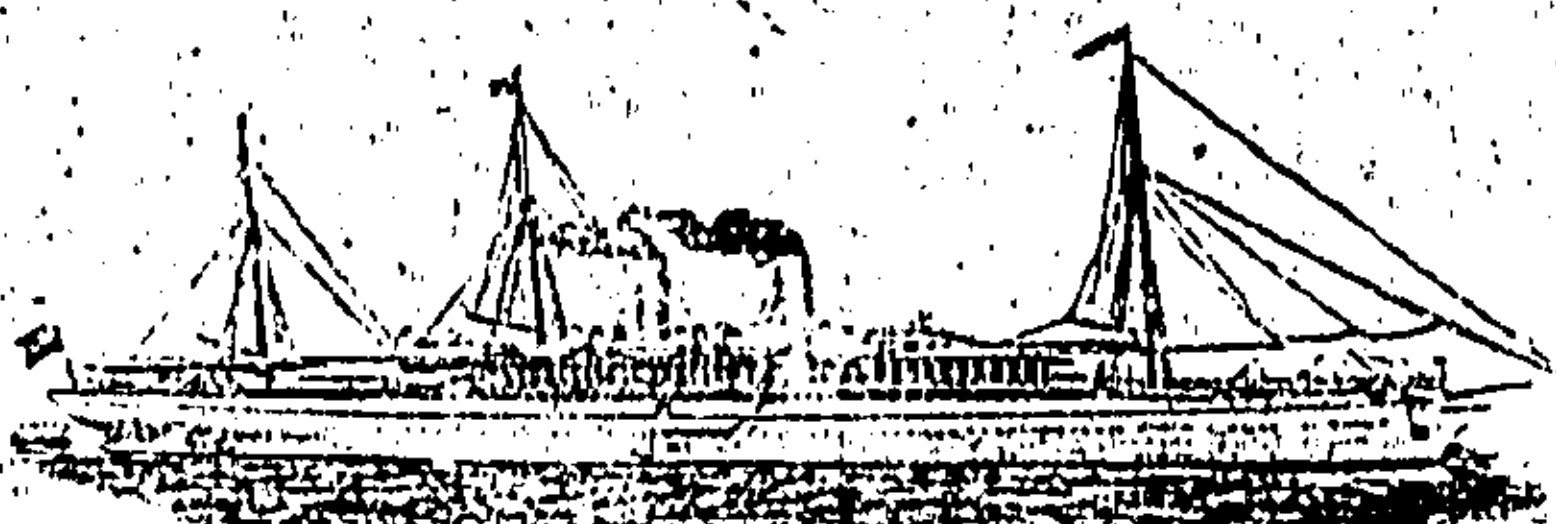
India T.T. 1/2 1/2

Do demand 1/2 1/2

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th

"EMPEROR" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND) SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Fastest "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Army, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand-books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, etc., Corner Pender Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"YATSHING"	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHOUYANG"	SUNDAY, 29th Nov., Daylight.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 1st Dec., Noon.
S'GAPOR, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec., 1 P.M.
MANILA	"LOUANGSANG"	FRIDAY, 4th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"KUTSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 21 Days.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nansang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

"Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Peking, Japan, through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukao, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YUENHONG"	29th Nov., Daylight.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"HUPEI"	1st Dec., 9 A.M.
HOLO & AMOY	"SUNGKIANG"	1st " " 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	1st " " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRIA	"TAIYUAN"	18th " " 10 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Redeemed Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon and cabins—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ROBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 28th Nov., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"OCEANA."

Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, EGYPT, TO-MORROW, the 28th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Moldavia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Oceana," due in London on 9th January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Passmore, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE."

Captain Macdonough, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1908.

NORTHERN-PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

Via

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer

Tons

Captain

To Sail

Kumeric 6,232 Cowley Dec. 17

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Boyd Jan. 14

Shipping—Steamers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 5th December, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1908.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewards and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of Passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 3rd Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

Intimations.

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

BY

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEIL

INDS, VOLES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908.

THERAPY MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It is a condition of the system, no matter what may be its cause (for they are all causes) and its symptoms are such that it is almost impossible to imagine a more distressing state of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is the cause of this condition? It

Q: R 9 000.

Shipping.

Arrivals

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Родственники

Researcher's name:

from Shapgha

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

songora' exp

Daring Reno

1990

Copyright © 2004 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Moyori Maru	Moji	N. Y. K.	Dec. 1
Kamo Maru	Singapore	N. Y. K.	Dec. 2
Monteagle	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	Dec. 3
Idelov	Colombo	M. & Co.	Dec. 3
Nile	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	Dec. 3
Totomi Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Dec. 8
P. Waldemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	Dec. 9
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	Dec. 10

DOCK RETURNS.

Eclipse..... **Campanopolis** ..

Ships Passed The Canal.

20th October.—*Meimam, Glenroy, Scandia, Richmers, Helene, Ching Wo.* 23rd October
—*Stilla, Calcas, Idomani, Glenara, Bley.* 27th October.—*Australis, Benmore, Cayley, Mary, Ernest, Simon, Lora, Sinh, 20th*

Lutrow, Dardanus, Dime

	Nov. 26 at	Nov. 26 at
Barometer	30.18	30.12
Temperature	72	75
Humidity	35	37
Rainfall		

1992

Cebu
Layan

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

Communications General Section of India

P. R. Anderson

11-5110

11. File Name:

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

_____ by _____

izing Flag of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Perrin, Commander-in-Chief.

The Question of Rear Admiral Richard Jey

Chester Fox Co. April 2nd 1960

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$13 PER ANNUM.

Was there anything, not quite apparent on the surface, suggestive in their remark made by the chairman of the China Association when he held at the annual dinner which was held in London last month that postprandial speech in which he should be the first to speak? Among the two hundred and fifty "old China hands" who congregated in the metropolitan hostelry to overlook the degeneracy of the times, the insipidity of the men who have taken their places in the battle line, and the marvels of the old days when these cronies raked in the shakels and made all China hum, there must have been many who were wondering what was to be the outcome of all the turmoil and varying currents of opinion which were then swaying Chinese officialdom. At the time this convivial gathering was held in London there was no thought of the extraordinary dynamic changes which have shaken China to the core, and given to the present generation apprehensions. All was quiet and peaceful. Sir Robert Hart, the ever-dreaming good will and satisfaction all around him if China had finally determined to proceed along the path of advancement and it would be impossible to stayer her progress. Even yet people in Hongkong have hardly recovered from the shock which struck the community when war was removed and afterwards definitely announced that both the Emperor and Dowager-Empress had died in a single night, leaving an insignificant nonentity in the person of the ex-Empress as the sole upholder of imperial rank. How much more then must the news have affected the retired planners of China's trade, and the many factories, are located in the homeland? The war-like, long continued, and the British interest in the Far East who were called to arms to assist what is usually known as the wall-worms must be glad to-day that they did not turn their heads against a brick wall by indulging in antagonistic forecasts. With the exception of Mr. Gershom Stewart, who is always a privileged character, all the toasts were strictly condensed, and when one comes to read them calmly the best that can be said of any of them is that they were suited to the occasion. Every speaker said exactly what he was expected to say, and said it in the allotted time. Of course, Mr. Gershom Stewart, as a Parliamentary candidate, and a member of the House of Commons, the Legislative Council of Hongkong, and a member of the Legislative Council of India, was allowed to make a mild humorist of the type of a time and a still-later, and also as the proctor of the Association's official welcome to the guests, was allowed to trifle more so than the others, but even he managed to speak at least double the appointed time without saying anything, as the Irish have it. He made several allusions to the parliamentary questions which, so doubtless, will prove useful at future meetings of the Primrose League, where the dames and knights are always egotist with enthusiasm, but he steadfastly refused to recognize the trend of current affairs in the land of his former Georgian, French and English ancestry, and the use of his gladiatorial bomb, which he used only temperately, was hope, wisdom, and obscurity, but, at all events, the only speaker to improve the occasion was Mr. C. V. Vale, who represented the newly affiliated British Association of Japan, a lively, affiliated defender of the land of his adoption, Mr. Sale, erstwhile to the Scots, which no Scotsman in his senses would deny, and on the relative importance of China and Japan from a commercial point of view. Referring to the industries which lay behind the Japan Association to be made with the parent society, he said: "I do not think China has any other great manufacturing industry than Japan."

Tung Wa Hospital.

THE NEW DIRECTORS.

FORMAL INTRODUCTION TO THE GOVERNOR.

A deputation of old and new directors of the Tung Wa Hospital called on H.E. the Governor at Government House at nine last Monday. Those present were six old directors and the following elected members of the new board:—Mr. Sin Fat-lan (chairman), Messrs. Lau Pui-chiu (comptroller), Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, U. P. Nam (banker), Wong I. Tung, An Chak Man (proprietor, A. Tack & Co.), Chan Cheuk Fan (a brother of Mr. Chan Siu-ki), Wong Tak-chun, U. Y. Yee, Ho Ngok-lan (proprietor of the Chung Hing theatre), Lu Ku-nan (comptroller, International Banking Corporation), Chung Siu-lai, Lo Fuk-ki, and Kiang-man, Choy Hui-lam, Li Kiu-pat and Chao Tit-yue. Mr. E. A. Irving, the Registrar-General, was also present.

Mr. Tam Bok Po, the late President of the directorate, in the course of his address to the Governor, said that he and his co-directors wished to thank His Excellency for his kindness in granting an interview to them. They had just completed their term of office and regretted very much that they did not do much good. The speaker asked the Governor to excuse them for their omissions and shortcomings. He was glad, however, to hand over the management to the new directors, who were better educated and more capable. The speaker then went through the receipts and expenditure for the whole year. Out of the entire number of patients received at the Hospital, 65 per cent. were cured and discharged. A reference was also made to the number of distress patients who were received by the Hospital and sent to their native countries and for whose benefit thousands of dollars were spent. A piece of ground had been bought for the new plague hospital, attached to the premises of the Tung Wa Hospital, and the purchase money amounted to \$54,000.

H.E. the Governor thanked the directors for the good work done. H.E., however, regretted that he could not quite follow the figures and expressed a wish that the receipts, expenditure and disbursements were written. H.E. pointed out that the Government was always pleased to co-operate with the directors in the management of the affairs of the Hospital and concluded by saying that such co-operation would be extended to the new directors.

Mr. Sin Tak Fan then rose to address the Governor on behalf of himself and his colleagues. He heartily thanked the Governor for their warm reception and the encouraging words that H.E. had spoken. As the Governor had stated, he entirely concurred in the view that the Government was always prepared to give advice and co-operation to the directors of the Hospital, and their genuine concern in all important matters affecting the well-being of the institution. They would be only too pleased to be guided by such advice and co-operation. In selecting them as the new directors for the coming year the members of the Hospital expected them to do their duty, and for his own part as President, he would endeavour to perform his duty by furthering the good work of his predecessors and by upholding the prestige of the Hospital. The speaker, in conclusion, again thanked His Excellency for his kindness.

The deputation then withdrew.

THE REGENT.

PRINCE CHUN'S APPOINTMENT EXPLAINED.

So little is known by the general public concerning the new Regent that the views of prominent Chinese concerning the situation in Peking must be of considerable interest. Our informant considers that the appointment of Prince Pu Yi as Heir to the late Emperor, under the Regency of his father, Prince Chun, was a striking example of the late Empress Dowager's statecraft. For some time Her Majesty was unable to decide whether to appoint the infant Prince or Prince Chun himself as the Imperial Heir, and she is said to have had a lengthy conference with the Excellencies Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Chih-ting on this very subject. Whether the hostility that existed at that time between the former and Prince Chun had anything to do with Her Majesty's ultimate decision is unknown, but our informant considers it a wise precaution not to have thrown the whole of the responsibility of Government upon the shoulders of a young—for the Regent is only twenty-five years of age by foreign reckoning—and as yet untried Prince. His appointment as Regent may be taken to preclude the possibility of autocratic government by an inexperienced individual, and the system of Government by Council, will be adopted during the minority of the baby Emperor, should make for stability and prevent extremists of any party from getting the upper hand. Prince Chun is the most practical and moral of the Manchu Princes. He has only one wife. His conduct when he undertook the mission of apologizing to Germany for the murder of her Minister showed him to be possessed of considerable dignity and strength of character. If not popular among the high officials in Peking, he has at any rate their respect, and he is said to have been the most accessible of the Imperial family. The Regent has had but little experience of State affairs, and of his ability as an administrator little or nothing is known. Finally our informant utterly discredits the rumour that his accession to the Regency will be a prelude to the revival of the old feud between himself and Yuan Shih-kai, who is much too valuable a man to be sacrificed at the present juncture.

—N. C. D. News.

JAPAN.

Tokio, November 14.

Prince Ito, the Resident General, left Osaka this morning. He will embark on board a man-of-war at Shimoda for Korea.

The gunboat *Chikaya* and a few torpedo-boat destroyers are patrolling on the look-out for pirates who are usually active during winter.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Tokio, November 15.

Mr. Choro Koike, Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, has been transferred to Mukden.

The death is announced of the Dowager Princess Kwachin, cousin of the Emperor.

—N. C. D. News.

YESTERDAY morning (2nd inst.), Ng I was happy with large profits, looking before him his greedy vision and the greedy thought that for months to come no teacher either will disturb his peace. Ng had stolen several pairs of shoes from a shopkeeper at Dai Vieux Road yesterday and this morning the vendor, who was greatly annoyed by the news, the spring one that he would have to do work for Government.

Cafe Weismann.

PROBLEM FOR RESTAURATEURS.

DRINKS WITHOUT MEALS TABOOED.

21st inst.

The prosecution brought by the police against Mr. H. Fiedler, licensee of Cafe Weismann, L.D., for the retail of intoxicating liquor at the premises in Queen's Road Central, and which was adjourned from a previous hearing in order that certain points submitted by Mr. Goldring might be considered by the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood), was resumed this morning.

It will be remembered that at the original hearing Mr. Goldring (for the defence) urged that there were certain peculiarities in the precise terms of the licence held by his client which were not to be found in those granted to other licensees of the same grade. The Court, on re-assembling to-day, declared that the licence held by the defendant was on all fours with those of others in a similar character, but directed the defendant of a contravention, the penalty for which was assessed at \$100.

The evidence given by two witnesses for the police was, in effect, that they had entered the cafe and called for liquor, without specifying that they required food as an accompaniment. The drink in question was beer, which was supplied to them, which they consumed on the premises. The police representatives detached a number of officers which had been served to them and held them as evidence against the manager of the restaurant.

The cross-examination of the leading witness was in the following terms:—

Mr. Goldring—I suggest to you before you sat down you showed a menu to the "boy"?

Witness—No.

I put it to you, did you?—I did not.

Neither you nor anyone else?—No.

I put it to you that before you called for drinks you were asked if you wanted cakes?

Yes.

You went into the dining room, did you not?—Yes.

And was supplied with drinks there?—Yes.

The defendant, on being called to the stand, said that he was licensee of Cafe Weismann.

The principal object of the business was to supply meals. There were regular hours for meals, after which no liquor was served. Liquor was only served at meals. There was no bar on the premises.

The Court—What are your orders to your servants?—Not to supply any drinks without meals.

Did you give any instructions to your servants?—Oh, yes, I did.

What did you tell them to do?—If a man came and sat down at a table and did not call for a meal he was not to be served with drinks.

Have you ever turned any customers away?—Yes.

You have?—Oh, yes.

A "boy" named Chan Chik, in defendant's employ, and who has charge of the dining-room, stated that the orders he received from his master was to supply drinks only to those who called for food also. On the 3rd November three men called shortly before noon. It was then fifteen minutes. They sat near a table. Witness showed them the menu. "They did not look at the card," he added, "but asked for beer. I asked them what kind of beer they wanted. They said, 'Kupper.' I said I could not serve them, but one of them said 'I will tell right.' Witness placed the glasses on the table, some cakes, and then opened the beer.

The Court—Is that the usual way you do it?

Witness—No.

Why?—Because one of the men "noddled his head."

Mr. Goldring submitted that on the evidence his Worship could not convict. The drinks, he contended, were supplied in the dining-room. The first idea of the "boy" was that the men had come in for meals. When they refused he placed a number of cakes before them, and then supplied the drinks. There was no breach committed, for meals had been supplied. This case was different from that of Berolone's as his client had an eating-house licence and the other had not. The offence, if his Worship was going against him, was not a serious one, and he asked that the summons be dismissed.

His Worship imposed the fine as stated above.

—N. C. D. News.

FRAUDULENT TRADE-MARKS.

LETTER TO KOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Kobe Chamber of Commerce has received a communication from Mr. Oshikawa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, calling the attention of the Chamber to the piracy of foreign trademarks by Japanese manufacturers and merchants, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. The letter, which has presumably been addressed to all the Chambers of Commerce in the country, was accompanied by specimens of forged foreign labels, and reads in substance as follows:—

"The extension of the sphere of business enterprise has of late intensified the evils of competition. As a result some merchants are known to be freely indulging in fraud and manufacturers imitate the inventions of others or produce spurious articles. There are some who are always trying shamelessly to diminish the profits of others for the sake of temporary personal gain. There are not a few who venture to infringe the right of others to industrial property by imitating or pirating inventions, trade-marks, &c. There are tendencies to be deplored in regard to the future of the Empire's industry. It is to be particularly noted that complaints have been frequently made by foreigners against the infringement of their trade-marks or trade-names by Japanese. While some of these complaints cannot be regarded as legitimate in the eyes of the law, there are many actions on the part of Japanese business-men which have a character of being illegal and fraudulent. These actions not only damage the credit of Japanese business men, but tend to affect the national prestige of the Empire. The annexed specimens of forged trade-marks illustrate only the most glaring examples. From these the rest can be inferred. From the first the Patent Bureau has been stringently scrutinising all applications for registration of trade-marks in order to detect forgeries, and applications for trade-marks which are calculated to impose on the public have been rejected. It is to be hoped that all business-men will exercise redoubled care, warning each other and making it a principle of business to fortify their credit and strive to promote commerce and industry by legitimate means."

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE DECLINE IN SILVER.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The *Osaka Asahi*, in an article on the decline in the silver market, remarks that this year everything has been inactive. The depression has affected foreign trade, and the export of goods to China has particularly suffered. Since January the value of exports to China has fallen off month by month, and a heavy depreciation is shown as compared with last year, as may be seen from the following figures:—

This Year. Last Year.

January.....\$3,512,359 \$4,574,974

February.....\$6,034,980 7,022,107

March.....\$6,782,043 7,347,999

April.....\$6,455,406 7,448,418

May.....\$6,234,731 7,028,351

June.....\$5,483,916 6,312,857

July.....\$4,927,222 7,139,366

During the period given above the silver market in London continued to decline, with considerable fluctuations in the rate of exchange on which it is based.

It is not an accident, therefore, that the trade of Japan with China is very unsatisfactory. Since July last the silver market has remained low. London advices of the 30th last month quoted the metal at 23 7/16. This was the lowest rate on record since 1907 or 1903, when a lower rate than 23d. was recorded.

The market further declined, and on the next day (31st) stood at 23 1/16. On the 4th inst. the rate fell to 23d. and on the 5th to below that figure, the rate of exchange on Shanghai rising to 8 1/2 taels. The *Osaka Asahi* notes that diverse opinions prevail regarding the present constant fluctuation of silver. When London advices recorded a heavy advance in the market to 32 3/16d. last year, it was explained that the rise was due to the action of the French Government, which was buying metal for coinage, having made a further purchase of 90,000 lbs. The depreciation in the market this year is ascribed to various causes:—(1) the decline in the demand in China and India; (2) the active speculation in silver engaged in between London merchants (buyers) and London merchants (sellers); (3) the increased production of silver in the United States; (4) the remarkable divergence in demand between gold and silver, the demand for silver increasing at a much slower rate than that for gold. No noticeable increase has been seen of late years in the output from the silver mines of the world, but the output of silver from copper mines has increased, as the methods of working the mines have become more expert, so that it is indisputable that the production of silver has increased. It must also be admitted that the desire for gold has increased generally much more than that for silver. Moreover, the slackness in the demand for silver in China and India—a most important factor, as it influences the silver market of the world—is alone sufficient to account for the decline in the markets. The exact point of the relative value of silver to gold is exceedingly difficult to gauge; but the high rate before last and that of 31d. or 32d. quoted in the first part of last year, and the highest recorded during the past decade, while the present rate—below 23d.—is the lowest recorded since 1907 or 1903. These rates are abnormal at either extreme, and it is in the natural order of things that the abnormal gives way to the normal. The abnormally low price of silver will be followed by a decrease of supply as a matter of course. When this occurs, the market will undoubtedly improve. The increased supply of silver of late, however, is accounted for by the increased production of the metal, and the abnormally low price may be maintained longer than might be expected. In these circumstances, it may be difficult to foresee any marked improvement in the near future, unless a fresh demand for the metal is created by special circumstances. —*Japan Chronicle*.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WILY CHINAMAN.

USUAL TRICK AGAIN.

Last Sunday morning, Mrs. E. E. Elias, who resides at 6, Chancery Lane, made the unpleasant discovery of being relieved of some of her valuables by an unscrupulous person and lost no time in reporting the matter to the Police. The articles concerned were a gold watch and chain, and \$35 in money. The lady's suspicions fell on her "boy," who had been dismissed by her ten days ago. Inspector Ritchie took the matter in hand and that officer's investigations enabled the Police to lay hands on the right man. It appears that during the absence of the lady, her one-time "boy" visited the shop and sent that unsuspecting piece of humanity to get some "chow." When the "boy" saw he was the victim of the field, he was naturally set to work and succeeded in bagging his ill-gotten gain. This done, the cunning rascal proceeded to Shet-tong-tai and was just beginning to think "all's well that ends well" when the poor man received a rude shock to feel the relentless hand of the law on his shoulder. He was arraigned in the Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of theft and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

—N. C. D. News.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—An old resident complains of the callous manner in which European owners of dogs allow these pests to run, bark and attempt to attack chair bearers. I look upon this foolish amusement on the part of these Europeans as a mean and most uncalled for action.

European owners of these faithful animals should know that these dogs, overcome with excitement at seeing their masters at the time hour, etc., should be prepared to check them when they extend their excitement to attacking chair bearers and sin et coeteris. Yours faithfully,

T. P. H.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.

THE DECLINE IN SILVER.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The *Osaka Asahi*, in an article on the decline in the silver market, remarks that this year everything has been inactive. The depression has affected foreign trade, and the export of goods to China has particularly suffered. Since January the value of exports to China has fallen off month by month, and a heavy depreciation is shown as compared with last year, as may be seen from the following figures:—

This Year. Last Year.

January.....\$3,512,359 \$4,574,9

The Opium Conference.

CHINA DESIRES A POSTPONEMENT.

DATE OF OPENING TO BE 21ST FEBRUARY.

We have been courteously informed by Government that the International Opium Conference will be postponed until the 1st of February in accordance with the wishes of China in consequence of the death of the Emperor and Empress.

AMERICAN COMMISSIONER IN HONGKONG.

DR. HAMILTON WRIGHT INTERVIEWED.

Dr. Hamilton Wright, one of the American Commissioners appointed to the forthcoming Opium Conference to be held in Shanghai, arrived in the Colony last Monday morning, by the P. M. S. Co's s.s. *Sheridan* from the United States en route to the Philippines to confer with Bishop Brent, who will also represent the Republic of the Philippines. By reason of Dr. Wright's intimate knowledge of the Orient, having been in the East some ten years ago and again in 1903, and his close study of the opium question in China as well as in India, his selection as one of the delegates brings to bear on the question a knowledge of the subject which should not place America at a disadvantage with the other Powers in the deliberations of this most important question early next year.

Soon after his arrival a member of the staff of this paper sought Dr. Hamilton Wright's views on the opium question. Dr. Wright has taken up his residence at the Hongkong Hotel during his sojourn in the Colony. When the pressman had introduced himself to Dr. Wright, the latter said that he was here to ascertain what Hongkong's views were, although so far as the Conference was concerned, those views would be put before it by the British delegates.

"You must remember," Dr. Wright remarked, "that this is a conference not a convention; and it is for each group of delegates to gather all their data and present them to the Conference as a whole for discussion."

In reply to questions and in the course of brief conversation Dr. Wright explained that, as a result of representations by Bishop Brent, who presided over the Philippines Opium Commission, Mr. Elihu Root, U.S. Secretary of State, circulated the Powers suggesting a meeting of those having territorial possessions in China to consider the question of assisting China in her efforts at abolishing the opium trade, with a view of reaching a common understanding between the interested parties in that trade. They were invited to send representatives to the conference, which Japan and England at large felt in with the suggestion emanating from Mr. Root; and latterly Germany, France and Portugal, whose colony in Macao entitled her to take part in the Conference. One of the first duties of each group of Commissioners would be to study the question from a scientific point of view, then to collate all facts and data as well as statistical records so as to be prepared to enter upon an immediate discussion as soon as the Conference meets. Mr. Root's desire was that there should be no delay in entering upon the task of sifting evidence and facts, hence the expediency of the Commissioners being prepared with all their data so as to do away with the delay in preliminaries incidental to an insufficiency of information when the representatives meet at Shanghai next year. The plan of procedure will be formulated at one of the earliest meetings of the Conference. The outcome of this international meeting must, of course, be the result of the joint deliberations and resolutions that will be ultimately adopted by the Conference.

"We may take it that the attitude of the United States, if the standard may be applied of Bishop Brent's recommendations in the case of the Philippines Opium Commission, is for the abolishment of the international traffic?"

"Yes," Dr. Wright replied with some deliberation. "We have done away with the trade in the Philippines by special enactment towards that end. I hear, however, that we have to contend with some difficulty there against smuggling by Chinese from Singapore and the Chinese coast ports."

The interview continued with the Commissioner that negotiations for the proposed sale of the confiscated drug to the Hongkong Opium Farm are reported to have fallen through as the transaction was held by one party in Manila as indefensible on the ground of morality, while a clause in the Treaty with China had precluded the possibility of such sale.

In reference to the Treaty question Dr. Hamilton Wright cited the difficulty which the United States Government has had in making Article II. of the Commercial Treaty with China of the 17th November, 1880, as effective as it should be against importation of opium by Chinese into America.

Textually, the Treaty stipulations are as follows:—

"Art. II.—The Governments of China and of the United States mutually agree and undertake that Chinese subjects shall not be permitted to import opium in any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of China, or transport from one open port to any other open port, or to buy and sell opium in any of the open ports in China. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power, to foreign vessels employed by them, or to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of China and the United States, and the benefits of the favoured nation clauses in existing Treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of either Power as against the provisions of this article."

"Is the quantity imported into America a large one?"

"During the last five years 125,000 lbs. on an average has been imported into the States per annum," the Commissioner stated in reply. "Besides that quantity there is an additional 75,000 lbs. smuggled into Canada. This illicit traffic has been successfully dealt with by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Minister, who has since been appointed one of the British delegates."

Asked if he had heard that the meeting of the Conference had been postponed a month, Dr. Wright said that he was not aware of the postponement, but had heard it mentioned to him the other day, while passing through, by Mr. Denby, the U.S. Consul at Shanghai. He has since telegraphed to Mr. Rockhill, Minister to the United States in Peking, from whom he was awaiting a reply.

"So far as we ourselves are concerned, I may tell you," the Commissioner proceeded, "that I have had a Bill prepared, before I left the States, prohibiting the importation of smoking opium into America; the manufacturing of such opium will also be wiped out. Under the present Statutes opium may be manufactured by American citizens under special licence although no one has ever taken

out a licence, but when the new Bill is passed that will be done away with."

"How soon do you expect that Bill will be introduced?"

"It will probably pass all the stages in the very first Session of Congress; any way before the Conference meets. You see, we want to go before the Conference with a clean slate!"

Our representative inquired as to opium for medicinal purposes. Dr. Wright kindly stated that such opium for the most part was already being imported into the States from Turkey. Turkish opium would still be allowed into the country to be manufactured into medicines; the inspection of such importation will probably be turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue not so much for the purpose of raising additional revenue, but so that a better control may be exercised over the movement of the drug with a view of restrictions being placed against its improper use.

In conclusion, Dr. Hamilton Wright expressed the American Commissioners' full appreciation of the difficulties confronting the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain—such as Hongkong, Singapore and Ceylon—by the prospective loss of a large portion of their revenues were the suppression of the trade to be entirely effective in India, Hongkong. He and his colleagues gave due weight also to the position of India in relation to the trade. Dr. Wright instanced also the interest which Spain, Persia and Turkey have in the deliberations of the Conference and stated that each of those countries would be represented at the meeting in Shanghai in February next year. Since his arrival in Hongkong he had had a conference with the United States Consul-General, Mr. Amos F. Wilder, and will also call on the Hon. Mr. F. W. May, the Colonial Secretary. It is also Dr. Wright's intention of conferring with the Governor before he resumes his journey to the Philippines.

MORR SMUGGLING.

According to the *Hilo Enterprise* the British steamer *Kilgus* got into trouble at that port with secreted opium as well as at Cebu where she was held up. The vessel left Amoy with 500 tons of the contraband on board it is reported and on the way to Cebu 233 cans were found and dumped overboard, each can being worth P8000. At Cebu more was found by the Customs inspectors and the vessel put under heavy bond by Collector Rafferty.

At Hilo on November 9 an inspector saw a native trying to fish something out of the water and went down to investigate, finding a fifty pound flour sack with 23 tins of the drug inside. The *Hilo Enterprise* states that those implicated confess that they loaded 2 tins at Cebu successfully, and that additional arrests have been made since the ship arrived at Hilo, it being thought there was still some opium on board the ship.

ANOTHER OPIUM FIND.

The *Manila Times*, of 23rd inst., says:—Another large quantity of opium concealed in cement has been discovered, this time at the fortification works at Corregidor island, and it is now evident that an extensive plot for the smuggling of the contraband drug into the Philippine Islands has, by strange coincidence, failed in part at least. Workmen engaged at Corregidor opened up a barrel of cement yesterday and were astonished to discover that it contained many small tin boxes. They drew the attention of an officer to them and he was not long in discovering what they were. The haul was continued and more than a hundred packages of high-grade opium were dug out of the gray cement.

Notice of the strange find was at once telegraphed to Manila and last evening the customs officers were notified and told to take possession of the contraband. The opium was shipped to Manila at once and turned over to the Insular Collector of Customs. The value of the seizure is placed at P2500.

Several days ago a similar discovery was made at Camp Stotsenberg and now every corner of cement that reaches the army will be carefully examined with a view to further discoveries.

The authorities are convinced that there was, or is, an extensive plot to smuggle opium into the Philippines from China in this manner. The cement is manufactured at Hongkong and it is believed that some of the Chinese labourers at the works there are working with the gang, one of responsibility connected with the manufacture of cement had anything to do with the conspiracy. The fact that the shipments manifestly miscarried is taken as positive evidence of this.

It is believed that the smugglers have private marks on the barrels that are "loaded" and secret service men are to be detailed to examine the barrels used in shipping the opium and to make a general investigation of the whole matter.

No one knows how much opium was shipped or how much, if any, got through, but unless the shipment was very large and the profits great the smugglers are heavy losers.

TYPHOON IN MANILA.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

Besides the transport *Dix*, and a couple of small coasters, the only arrival in port this morning was the Japanese liner *Nikko Maru* from Australia, reports the *Manila Times*. During the forenoon a number five signal was flying from the semaphore station, warning all vessels to keep within the harbour.

The Observatory sent out a warning during the morning to all shipping firms notifying them that it would be unsafe for coasting steamers to put to sea, especially those whose destinations were northern ports. Number 5 signal has given place to Number 2 which means that the typhoon will pass to the northward at a considerable distance.

All day the river has been full of lighters and launches and the Biondo canal from its mouth to the lift bridge was packed solid from wall to wall. From the canal to the Custom House there were dozens of lighters tied up and below the Union Ticket office the coasting steamers were bunched together. But few launches were passing into the bay and those that of necessity had to go were stripped of everything movable and everything else made fast.

The typhoon may delay the sailing of the *Ruby* and *Nikko Maru* which were scheduled to sail for Hongkong to-morrow morning, and also the *Yuenyang* which was to get away this afternoon.

M. J. H. VAN ROIJEN, the newly-appointed Netherlands Minister to Tokyo, accompanied by Mrs. van Roijen, left Euston on 22nd ult. by the 9.55 a.m. boat train for Liverpool, and embarked in the steamship *Cadix* for New York. His Excellency was accompanied by Mrs. van Roijen and their son, Mr. H. van Roijen, and Mr. K. van Roijen. In the States they will spend a few days with Mr. R. W. Winthrop, the mother of Mrs. van Roijen. Afterwards they will continue their journey to Tokyo, travelling via San Francisco.

All Canteens Illegal.

IMPORTANT MAGISTERIAL RULING.

ONE DOLLAR FINE IMPOSED ON R. E. CANTEN, TENANT.

The second police magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) gave a very important ruling in a case which came before him for decision last Tuesday. His Worship, to be brief, held that all canteens in the Colony are illegal—to be correct, all canteens that are being conducted for profit. The case at issue was that in which Mr. A. M. Thornhill, tenant of the Royal Engineers' Club, and manager of the Soldiers' Club, was prosecuted by the police for retailing intoxicating liquor without a licence.

The defence was represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

On the case being called, his Worship said that he ruled that the Soldiers' Club and the R. E. Canteen were illegal and any continuance on their part to retail liquor was a violation of the law.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that if that was the Court's ruling he would ask for another adjournment in order to consult the military authorities. His client, he said, was a contractor, and had contracted with the authorities to carry on the business of the canteens.

The Court—You gave me a book containing a list of rules the other day. Are those the rules your client go by?

Mr. Kong Sing said, "Yes," and produced another contract (a typewritten one) entered into between Mr. Thornhill and the authorities. He permitted that by that agreement his client was permitted to sell drink, the supervision of the place being left in charge of the Officer Commanding. If it was a violation of the law, for his client to sell intoxicating liquor, then the military authorities must have overlooked the law, otherwise they would never have entered into such a contract. There was never a licence for these canteens before, and his client, having that in consideration, did not know that the licences were needed. He contracted with the Officer Commanding and thought he was doing right.

The Court—You supply to soldiers and soldiers' servants. The question to be decided is whether the defendant had taken the necessary precautions.

Mr. Kong Sing thought so. They were not allowed to serve Europeans. They served soldiers' boys, and on that particular night when the "boy" called for a bottle of whiskey and another of port wine, the bar "boys" thought they were serving a soldier's boy, not a police constable. He asked the Court to call further evidence to show that the necessary precautions had been taken.

Detective Appleton—Your Worship will also allow the police to call further evidence, too, to prove that it is an easy matter to enter the canteen?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Kong Sing—There is no difficulty, I think, for a European to get inside the barracks, but the question is whether it is easy for a Chinese to get in.

The No. 1 bar "boy" of the R. E. Canteen was called, and stated that his orders were not to serve any person except soldiers and their servants. The reason the "boy" was served on that night was because it was thought he belonged to the barracks.

Another witness, the No. 2 "boy," said that the canteen had between 200 and 300 customers. He could not say, approximately, what were the weekly takings of the place.

Sergeant-Major R. Bedford, R.E., said he arrived in the Colony on board the *Sudan* on the 17th inst. At about 8 p.m. that day he went into the R. E. Canteen in plain clothes, and called for a drink. He was refused and was told that only soldiers were served there.

Mr. Kong Sing submitted that he had proved that the canteen was carried on in good faith, that the "boys" carried out their orders to the letter, that it was only through false representation that the police "boy" gained admittance, and that the business was carried out according to the tenancy contract. He asked for an adjournment for a week to allow some representation to be made to the authorities.

In giving his decision, Mr. Wood said that after this any more intoxicating liquor retailed by the R. E. Canteen would be a breach, and the manager would be liable to further prosecution. He explained that all canteens [with licences] in the Colony should keep a list of its customers and all orders received should be noted. An answer should also be kept showing how much liquor each customer purchased.

He imposed a fine of one dollar.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that there were no provisions in the local Licensing Ordinance for canteens. It was either a full licence or an adjunct.

His Worship—A canteen would require a full licence.

Mr. Kong Sing—Then it becomes a public house.

His Worship—If a canteen is run for a profit it requires a licence. Otherwise it is illegal.

Mr. Thornhill, having regard to the fact that his Worship had said that the Soldiers' Club was illegal, gave his Worship to understand that he was only manager of the Club.

His Worship—I thought you were running it for your profit.

This Mr. Thornhill denied and intimated that the matter would be conveyed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His Worship finally intimated that no more liquor was to be served in the R. E. Canteen until a licence was granted.

BACTERIA AS A RAT-DESTRUCTORY.

EXPERIMENTS IN CAPE TOWN.

A long and comprehensive extract from the *Journal of Comparative Pathology* relative to the use of bacteria as a means of destroying rats was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon. Among the correspondence was the following letter from Mr. R. H. Craig, addressed to the Medical Officer of Health at Cape Town:—

Sanitary Board, Office, 17th November, 1908.

Sir—I understand that trials were made of the use of ferrets as agents for destroying rats at Cape Town and that the ferrets themselves contracted plague.

I should esteem it a very great favour if you could give this Department your experience of the use of the ferret for this purpose.—I have, etc.

R. H. CRAIG.

The Medical Officer of Health, Cape Town.

The Head of the Sanitary Department intimated that he would circulate the information of the Board. Our experience of these bacteria are that, in this Colony, they have proved useless in getting rid of rats by establishing a contagious disease amongst them.

LOK CHEUNG, of No. 184, Third Street, received six weeks' hard labour at the Police Court last Saturday for stealing \$5 from an amah employed at 100, Mount George.

The Sanitary Board.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held last Tuesday afternoon at the Offices of the Board, presided over by Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Vice-President. The other members present were the Hon. Registrar-General, Lieut.-Col. Reid, R.A.M.C., Dr. W. W. Pearce, Dr. Macfarlane, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper and Mr. Adam Gibson, Secretary.

Before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting, Mr. Chatham read the following letter from H.E. the Governor:—

The President, Sanitary Board.

Sir—The sad death of Mr. L. A. M. Johnston has necessitated several changes in the holders of appointments in the Civil Service of the Colony, and I am especially sorry that I should involve a change in the Head of the Sanitary Department. Mr. Messer becomes Postmaster-General and I have appointed a Cadeit of much experience—Mr. Kemp—to succeed him. Mr. Kemp cannot, however, leave his duties as Police Magistrate at the present moment, since there is no one to take his place in that appointment until the return of Mr. Hazeland from leave.

I have therefore appointed Mr. R. O. Hutchison to act as Head of the Sanitary Department. I have the fullest confidence in his ability to discharge the duties of that very responsible post and I am sure that the members of the Sanitary Board will afford him all the help in their power. I could have wished that the officer who acts as President of the Board had already had the experience and status conferred by having acted previously as Head of the Department, but with this exception, I am confident that no one will more efficiently meet the requirements of the post.

F. D. LUGARD.

The following letter from the Colonial Secretary was also read:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 24th November.

The Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Sir—I am directed to inform you that H.E. the Governor, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. L. Kemp to be Head of the Sanitary Department with effect from the 1st inst.

As owing to the exigencies of public service, Mr. Kemp will be unable to take up his appointment for some months, H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. R. O. Hutchison to act as Head of the Sanitary Department with effect from to-day.—I am, etc.

F. H. MAY,

Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Hooper congratulated Mr. Messer on his appointment, which he took to mean promotion, and said that Mr. Kemp, on his appointment to his new post, would not come on new ground, that official one having acted as Secretary under the old Ordinance.

MASTER OR COOLIE?

ANOTHER "PARTNERSHIP" SQUABBLE.

A re-hearing was granted and took place in the Supreme Court last Tuesday afternoon, of the case in which Cheung Shui Tung, a trader, of 23, Connaught Road West, sued Tong Shau Nam, alleged to be trading as the Wong Fung firm, and the Wong Fung firm, 157, Market Street, Huihung, to recover the sum of \$71, alleged to have been principal and balance due on a Chinese borrowing note dated 9th September.

At the original hearing the defendants did not appear, neither were they represented, and public service, Mr. Kemp will be unable to take up his appointment for some months, H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. R. O. Hutchison to act as Head of the Sanitary Department with effect from to-day.—I am, etc.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. O. F. Dixon represented the Wong Fung firm. Tong Shau Nam was not present.

Mr. A. W. Hill, the bailiff, said that he served Tong Shau Nam with a writ, and the Wong Fung firm was also served on him as he was pointed out to the witness as the firm's master. This evidence was brought out to show that Tong Shau Nam was in one way or another connected with the Wong Fung firm.

Plaintiff spoke to leading Tong Shau Nam \$500 for the Wong Fung firm. The firm had a licence to store spirits and that licence was issued in the name of Tong Shau Nam.

Cross-examined—Witness knew Tong Shau Nam for over two years. He was the only partner in the Wong Fung firm. It was he who negotiated the loan of Tong Shau Nam told witness that he was both master and manager of the Wong Fung.

Mr. Dixon—Would it surprise you to hear that Tong Shau Nam was only a salesman in the Wong Fung, and not a partner?

Plaintiff—Whether that is the case or no, he had the firm's chop.

It would surprise you also to hear that the chop you refer to was only the receiving chop?

—It was the counter chop?

—What is the counter chop?—The manager's chop.

It was stated for the defence that if Tong Shau Nam got this money he did not get it on behalf of the firm. The firm was a small one and was not in the habit of borrowing money—in fact they had no borrowing chop. Tong Shau Nam was not a partner, he was only a paid servant, and whatever money he borrowed was for himself. The firm's books showed no entry of \$500 being borrowed. Since the case started Tong Shau Nam was conspiring in some way or another and was discharged. Questioned as to how Tong Shau Nam's name appeared on the licence, the managing partner of the Wong Fung said that he sent the man to get the licence, but instead of getting it in his (the managing partner's) name Tong Shau Nam gave his own name.

His Lordship was not sure whether Tong Shau Nam was a partner or not and gave judgment against the Wong Fung with costs.

THE Japanese Press states that in compliance with the request of the Peking Government, the Department of Education in Tokio has consented to admit 150 Chinese to the various Government schools every year, beginning from this year. The number of students allotted to each institution is fixed as follows: High Schools, 55 each for the Higher Normal Schools and the Yamanashi Higher Commercial School, to the Chiba Medical College and for the Tokio Higher Technical School. It is understood that the Chinese Government will pay to the Japanese authorities a sum of over ¥10,000, annually for expenses in connection with the training of the students. There are now in Tokio about 3,000 Chinese students, who attend both the Government and private schools.

Record Cricket.

219 RUNS FOR NO WICKETS.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

In this afternoon's Match of the Hongkong Cricket Club's "B" Team against Kowloon on the former's ground, Messrs. T. E. Pearce and R. Hancock created a mild sensation by the unprecedented score of 246 and 73 runs (not out) respectively. The bowlers were Messrs. Martin, Brewer, Dixon, Libaud and Major E. R. I. Chitty.

We are indebted for the above to the Hongkong Cricket Club, through whose courtesy we have been enabled to publish the eminently satisfactory score at the time of going to press.

FEEDING A SHIP'S CREW.

HOW IT IS DONE.

A claim to recover the sum of \$36 (balance alleged to be due for goods sold and delivered) was brought in the Supreme Court, on the 24th inst., by the Tung Tak firm, grocers, 132, Des Voeux Road, Central, against Ho Soo, the boatman of the steamer *Fook Sang*. There were no solicitors interested in the case.

Chau Tong, the manager of the plaintiff firm, said that the defendant was indebted to his firm in the sum of \$36 for provisions supplied to him personally. The defendant had dealings with him for nearly three years. The last time defendant was supplied with stuff was in August, 1906.

The defendant denied having ordered anything from the plaintiff firm. There was a "cook" on board the ship, who supplied "chow" to the crew for \$6 a month. In the men there were twenty men, and there was no reason why he should go outside for provisions.

The Court—Do you supply the cook with anything?

Defendant—No. All we have to do is to give him \$6 and he gets us our food.

Is there any reason why he should sue you?

The cook, Leung Kan, deals with that firm, and owes him money. Leung Kan had no money to pay so Leung and myself signed him a promissory note. I signed as a witness.

Where is Leung Kan now?—He is not about now.

Did you guarantee Leung Kan?—I did not.

A witness for the defence said he knew the defendant as boatman of the *Fook Sang* for four years. The witness was a boarding-house keeper, and part of his duty was to recruit seamen. It was the custom on board ships trading in and out of this harbour for the cook to supply meals to the native crews. Some paid the cook \$6 a month, the deck hands having only to contribute \$4 each.

A seaman from the *Fook Sang* gave corroborative evidence, adding that the end of each month when the crew were paid the captain deducted the amount of each man's messing account, and the balance was paid over.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry which appeared to have been recently made. The managing partner of the plaintiff firm could give no satisfactory explanation to this, and judgment was given for the defendant.

On examining the plaintiff's books his Lordship noticed that there was a certain entry

THE LATE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

The Empress-Dowager is dead. It is fitting that the announcement should be made thus briefly for in these laconic terms the news will travel throughout the length and breadth of China and its dependencies, while men stand silent and in wonder, feeling to put the question that springs spontaneously to their lips, "What will happen?" The philosophy of sentiment that convention requires in the presence of death rings false upon the nation's affairs now when, indeed, and a need of respect to be sincere must be couched in terms as forceful and direct as were Her Majesty's own words and actions in her lifetime. China's tears would not have asked for it; they would become the millions who at her bidding, albeit for their good, have had occasion to often to "tremble and obey." What will happen? No fear tribute than this stands of universal sympathy could be paid to one whose commanding personality has controlled for nearly three decades the destinies of this vast Empire; and if it be given her too to "ascend upon the Dragon to be a guest on high," the last looks that she directs on the scene of her conflicts and triumphs may well lay flattering unction to a masterful spirit. Her people, indeed, are "trembling," and hers will not be the blame, if they do not "obey." The desire of the late Empress Dowager that she be remembered as the burden of empire without her support has been realized; while the joint summons that has removed both the nominal and the real ruler from the throne would not appear to have found the Empress-Dowager's preparations incomplete. With commendable precision the edict providing for the succession have already been promulgated, and the country is confronted with a new Emperor duly installed. The logic of the new Emperor will prompt obedience, and this able and vigorous daughter of a conquering race has laid down her charge in the full consciousness that her achievements have been worthy of the Manchus.

Despite the secrecy which shrouds the chronicles of the Peking Court, posterity will rank the Empress Tz'u Hsi among the most notable women of history, although it can hardly be said that her genius was devoted to the lasting benefit of her country. If this veil of exclusiveness could be lifted, she would be the better able to decide upon her relative position on the roll of fame. With our present knowledge an estimate of her attainments is mainly a matter of deduction. We find her first as a girl of twenty attracting the notice of the Court official charged with the duty of replenishing the Emperor's harem, and her beauty and charm of manner quickly won for her the position of fifth wife. All this time she could neither read nor write Chinese, but the character of the young girl was not revealed by the diligence of her education, in order to strengthen her position at Court. A born diplomatist, she seems to have experienced as little difficulty in avoiding the jealousy of Tz'u An, the first wife, in the rapid strides that she made in the Emperor's favour, as she did in establishing her influence over the latter without the knowledge of her rival. Up to the time of Tz'u An's death, however, Tz'u Hsi was content with a subordinate position, although it is easy to imagine with what success she could have given effect to her own wishes during the joint reign. In 1881 Tz'u An died, and from that moment, with the exception of the brief period leading up to the reform movement in 1898, the Empress-Dowager has been paramount in Chinese affairs. During this long lease of power, obtained solely by her own strength of character, she has enlisted in her service in turn such men as Prince Chun (the elder), Li Hung-chang, Prince Ching and Yuan Shih-kai. The inner history of these powerful allies remains a sealed book, as does the story of the innumerable intrigues inseparable from an Oriental Court. From among them, all the Empress-Dowager emerged supreme until the last, a proud, exclusive Manchu, but endowed with a profound measure of common sense and knowledge of the world which enabled her to temporize to her own advantage with the forces that she found herself unable to repel.

On the morrow of her death it is natural that we should endeavour to trace her influence in the new order of things. We should be contenting ourselves with her keen intelligence if we did not credit her with realising that with her old regime would lose its last effective champion. If she had seemed to parley with the forces of reform, it was only as with an enemy outside the gate; for as a Manchu she would have struggled to the last to avoid anything that might impair the heritage which she herself had received. A conviction that after her death the new order must gain the day would stir her none the less to keep the inevitable innovations within bounds. With the late Empress Dowager in the throne she may have feared a debacle; hence would have arisen her anxiety to see that, if reform had to come, it should at least be introduced with due regard to Manchu supremacy. In the person of Prince Chun she may have found the faithful safeguards; certainly the promptitude with which the Regent has entered upon his duties makes for the safety of the Manchu throne. But while the Capital is secure, there is clearly no little concern regarding the attitude of the provinces, and we hope that such maternal love will guide, applying himself with awe-struck zeal to the toilsome performance of his duty. For not a single day, in reverence for Heaven and in obedience to the ancestral pattern, did he cease to be inspired with devotion in the cause of government and love on behalf of his people. He gave the charge of office to the attached and wise. The welfare of the people and the policy of the State were ever present in his inmost thoughts. Sincere in the deepest sense, he was a man of his time, his deepest lamentation of all to whom the breath of life is given. Not in words can we give expression to the sadness which pierces our heart and shows itself in tears of blood. Grave in our mind is the trust bequeathed of the burden of which is charged upon Our unworthy person; yet know We that We are able to depend on Our Capital and throughout the Empire upon Our Ministers and servants, high and low, in the ranks of the civil and military administration. Unitedly they will strive in uprightness and loyalty to maintain on Our behalf an ever improving rule. In beholds the Government of all the provinces to bear a gentle sway over the people committed to Our charge. Thus will consolation be administered to the soul in Heaven of His Majesty now departed. Fervent is Our hope that this may be!

DEATH OF A YOKOHAMA RESIDENT.

It is with regret, says the *Japan Herald*, that we have to announce the death of Mr. W. W. Malcolm, who passed away shortly after 6 o'clock (Saturday) morning at the General Hospital. Deceased, who was about fifty-four years of age, had been resident in Japan for over fourteen years, and was, we believe, for some years with Messrs. Christensen and Co. at Kobe. After leaving the southern port he joined the firm of Messrs. Bowden Bros. in Yokohama, and later was with Messrs. Quinlan and Co. About six months ago he experienced trouble from a growth under the ear, and submitted to treatment for what was supposed to be a glandular complaint. However, as medical treatment proved of no avail, and the suffering occasioned became intolerable, he was prevailed upon to enter the General Hospital, where an examination was made, and it was only served to show that the disease was not glandular. Deceased was of a quiet and reserved nature, and earned the respect of all with whom he came into contact.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

By Telegram from Peking.

Specially translated for the North-China Daily News.

VALEDICTORY MANIFESTO OF EMPEROR KUANG HSU.

November 14.

(1) It was owing to the exalted love of Our Imperial mother, Our canopy and support, that the Divine Vessel (the Throne) was bestowed upon Our keeping. Having set foot in Our childhood upon the Throne, We succeeded to Our great heritage in reverent devotion, from the moment of Our accession. We looked on high for guidance to the ancestral precepts of the Sacred Ones before Us, and in devotion to Our Government, and love toward Our people, made the fear of Heaven and the example of Our forefathers the mainspring of every act. Conscious of Our own deficiency, We have not dared to do ought but labour late and early with anxious application. To be unworthy day by day, has been Our single purpose. We have striven earnestly to advance toward the highest path of order. Whenever, in times of visitation, by flood or drought, Our governors in the provinces have prayed Us remit taxation or bestow relief, immediate outpouring of Our bounty has in no case been withheld. We have established schools, reorganized the armies of the State, encouraged industrial enterprises and revised the laws of the Empire. The answer case that the law of the Empire has filled Our breast must have been witnessed by Our Ministers and people throughout the Empire. Our bodily constitution has through Our life been strong; but since last autumn We have been frequently indisposed and for some days past Our strength has gradually failed, until the hope of recovery has passed away. We recognize in this the will of Heaven. Mindful of the grave interests of the dynasty line, We feel that it behooves Us to transmit Our charge to worthy hands, and We have now received the benign mandate of Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager, in these words:—"Let Pu Yi, the son of Prince Chun, be adopted as heir to the Emperor Kuang Hsu and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynasty line, as Emperor by succession." Our imperial successor is virtuously disposed and filial, and endowed with bright intelligence. We are assured that he will know how to accept with reverence the trust that is bestowed. It is Our hope that Our Ministers and servants, civil and military, will unite in upright and loyal efforts, each zealous in the discharge of his allotted duty, that thus they may uphold for Our adopted successor a more and more glorious rule. If this be done, the cravings of Our breast will be assuaged.

In obedience to former usage, let the robes of mourning be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. Be this proclaimed throughout the Empire for the information of all.

(2) Decree in the name of the Empress-Dowager appointing Shih To (Prince of Li), Kuan Yin (Prince of Jui), Na-yen-tu (a Prince) and Drasack of the Khalka (Mongols), Tsai Tsch (President of the Ministry of Finance), Shih Hsi (Grand Secretary), Yuan Shih-kai (President of the Waiwupu), Pu Liang (President of the Ministry of Rites), Chi Lu and Tseng Ch'ung (Comptrollers of the Imperial Household) to arrange the obsequial rites. They are to perform their duty with the solemnity that is fitting.

(3) Decree in the name of the Empress-Dowager stating that when Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offering him to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Pu Yi, son of Prince Chun, to become adopted as the son of Emperor Kuang Hsu, and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynasty line as Emperor by succession.

(4) Decree in the name of the Empress-Dowager commanding that Pu Yi be adopted as the son of Emperor Kuang Hsu. Pu Yi is to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynasty line as Emperor by succession.

INAUGURAL DECREE.

(5) Decree of the Emperor, in compliance with the Command of the Empress Dowager stating that on the 21st day of this month (the 14th day of November, 1908) at the hour of 12 (noon), His Majesty Emperor Kuang Hsu departed this life, ascending upon the Dragon to be a guest on high. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has commanded Us to enter upon the inheritance of the great succession. Prostrate upon the earth We bemoaned Our grief to Heaven, vainly stretching out Our hands in lamentation. For four and thirty years, as We humbly reflect, His Majesty now departed reigned under the Canopy of Heaven. In reverent observance of the Ancestral precept, He made the couplet prompted by maternal love His guide, applying himself with awe-struck zeal to the toilsome performance of his duty. For not a single day, in reverence for Heaven and in obedience to the ancestral pattern, did he cease to be inspired with devotion in the cause of government and love on behalf of his people. He gave the charge of office to the attached and wise. The welfare of the people and the policy of the State were ever present in his inmost thoughts. Sincere in the deepest sense, he was a man of his time, his deepest lamentation of all to whom the breath of life is given. Not in words can we give expression to the sadness which pierces our heart and shows itself in tears of blood. Grave in our mind is the trust bequeathed of the burden of which is charged upon Our unworthy person; yet know We that We are able to depend on Our Capital and throughout the Empire upon Our Ministers and servants, high and low, in the ranks of the civil and military administration. Unitedly they will strive in uprightness and loyalty to maintain on Our behalf an ever improving rule. In beholds the Government of all the provinces to bear a gentle sway over the people committed to Our charge. Thus will consolation be administered to the soul in Heaven of His Majesty now departed. Fervent is Our hope that this may be!

For the observance of the rites of mourning, We have reverently received a charge, by the late Emperor, to observe the mourning garb in obedience to precedent, to be worn for three days, to be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. To do this Our feelings, in very truth, will not consent. We shall observe with reverence in strict adherence to the rule of ancient time, three years of mourning, that expression may in some slight part be given to the grief that fills Our mind.

As regards all the acts of sacrifice and worship prescribed by canon for the Temples of the State, it is fitting nothing be diminished in the allotted ceremonial on account of the present mourning. Let therefore the departments that

are concerned assemble to decide what steps it is right to take, as former precedent directs, for the appointment of officials reverently to discharge the duty on Our behalf, or for Our personal performance of the ritual, and make report to Us thereon. Let the rites of mourning to be observed by the officials and the people throughout the Empire be conducted in conformity with the established rule. Let this be promulgated for the information of all in Our Capital and throughout the Empire.

(7) The Empress Dowager is made Empress Dowager. The Imperial and the Empress (wife of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu) is made Empress Dowager.

(8) In the 3rd moon of the 26th year of Tao K'wang (1846) His Majesty the Empress Susan Tsung Ch'eng, Our Imperial Ancestor, issued a special edict, in the following terms:—"The two names [given to an Emperor] should not be capriciously altered in demonstration of respect. The answer case that the first character of his name, as before, remain unchanged; neither let any diminution be made in the strokes of which it is composed. As regards the second character, let decision be taken at the time with reference to the stroke that should be dispensed with. Let this be enrolled among the fundamental institutions."

This having been reverently received, We now, in respectful obedience to the will of our great predecessor, do hereby decree that the character of the Imperial name be written as before, without necessity of alteration. For the second character, let the last stroke be omitted, and alteration as a token of respect be made by writing the character 宣. All books that have been printed before the issue of this Decree remain unaffected by the change.

(9) Whereas, in the thirteenth year of T'ung Chi (1874) on the decease of His Majesty the Emperor Mou Tsung Yi, His Majesty now departed excused, in conformity with precedent, the Manchu Generals, Viceroys, Governors, Commanders-in-Chief, Provincial Treasurers and Judges, together with the Comptrollers of the Salt and Customs' revenue and Superintendents of the Manufactories, from the duty of coming to the Capital to do homage before the Imperial sarcophagus—now, inasmuch as His Majesty has departed this life and ascended to the empyrean heights, let all the high officials concerned take note that they need not ask permission to come to the Capital to do homage before the Imperial coffin, to the end that no neglect be entailed in the functions of their office. What is incumbent upon them is that they do exert their efforts for the complete fulfilment of their duty, and thus show themselves not unworthy of their trust. The mere form of ceremonial observance is not that which is important. Let this be made known to all.

Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager stating that matters of high importance must be first referred to her Majesty by the Prince Regent for approval.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S VALEDICTORY.

November 15.

In obedience to former usage, let the robes of mourning be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. Be this proclaimed throughout the Empire for the information of all.

VALEDICTORY MANIFESTO OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

(1) We were admitted to the Imperial Palace by Emperor Hsien Feng. We came upon a time of intercalary Spring. The country was infested with, and devastated by, the Miao and Musulman rebels. In conjunction with the late Empress Dowager Tz'u An, We used all possible means to improve the situation, and we dared not to do ought but labour late and early with anxious application, in order that We might carry out the instructions of Emperor Hsien Feng. Our Ministers and servants applied themselves with zeal to the performance of their duty and We subsequently contrived to bring the rebels to submission, and to restore peace. During the minority of Emperor Kuang Hsu, We showed ourselves not unworthy of Our trust. The year before last We issued a Decree sanctioning the principles of Constitutional Government and, during the present year, We also promised to introduce a Parliament into the country within nine years. Our constitution has through Our life been strong; but since the summer of the present year We have been constantly indisposed. Although We have been taken ill, the welfare of the people and the policy of the State have always been present in our thoughts. We have been greatly distressed by the death of Emperor Kuang Hsu which event occurred on the 21st day of this month. For some days past Our strength has gradually failed, until the hope of recovery has passed away. The Emperor is at present of a tender age and Our Ministers and servants, civil and military, should use their best efforts to uphold for his Majesty a glorious rule and to help him to strengthen the country. The Emperor should perform his duty carefully and attend to his studies diligently, so that he may, in later years, follow the example of His forefathers. This is Our most sincere hope.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

(2) By command of the Empress Dowager We have entered upon the inheritance of the great dynasty line as Emperor by succession and We are of a tender age. We have looked to her Majesty to advise Us and bring Us up. We had earnestly hoped that the health of her Majesty might remain sound, so that she might be able to work with Us for the good of the country. To our sorrow We found that Her Majesty's health was growing worse, but We hoped that by the application of proper remedies Her Majesty might be restored to health and able to assist Us in the government. A relapse was caused by the accession of Emperor Kuang Hsu to the throne on high, which had event occurred on the 21st day of this month, and the health of her Majesty consequently became gradually worse until on the 22nd day of this month (the 15th day of November, 1908) at the hour of 12 (noon) her Majesty expired. Not in words can we give expression to the sadness, which pierces Our heart.

For the observance of the rites of mourning We have received a charge, by the late Emperor, to observe the mourning garb in obedience to precedent, to be worn for three days, to be laid aside at the end of seven and twenty days. To do this Our feelings, in very truth, will not consent. We shall observe with reverence in strict adherence to the rule of ancient time, three years of mourning, that expression may in some slight part be given to the grief that fills Our mind.

As regards all the acts of sacrifice and worship prescribed by canon for the Temples of the State, it is fitting nothing be diminished in the allotted ceremonial on account of the present mourning. Let therefore the departments that

are concerned assemble to decide what steps it is right to take, as former precedent directs, for the appointment of officials reverently to discharge the duty on Our behalf, or for Our personal performance of the ritual, and make report to Us thereon. Let this be made known to all.

(1) Pu Wei (Prince of Kuang) and Pu Ting (President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce) are hereby ordered to arrange the obsequial rites in conjunction with the commissioners already appointed.

(2) Inasmuch as the Empress Dowager Tz'u Hsi has passed away, let all the Tartar Generals, Viceroys, Governors and other officials of the various provinces take note that they need not ask permission to come to the Capital to do homage before her Majesty's coffin. What is incumbent upon them is that they do exert themselves to the best of their several abilities to fulfil their duty, and thus show themselves not unworthy of their trust. The mere form of ceremonial observance is not that which is important.

(3) Decree in the name of the Emperor ordering that stringent precautions be taken in all the quarters of the Palace. The officers and men of the Household Division of the Superior Banners and the Comptroller-General of the Imperial Household are hereby ordered to take strict measures to prohibit suspicious persons from entering the Imperial Palace and to exert their efforts for the complete fulfilment of their duty. Should anyone be careless or treat Our commands with levity or indifference, he will be severely punished.

IMPERIAL MOURNING.

The following is a rough translation of a Notification regarding the death of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. It is in substance a memorial by the Ministry of Rites.

The Ministry of Rites respectfully petitions:—Whereas Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and the Empress Dowager have ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, it is therefore proper that their parties notifications should be issued. Your Ministers have ascertained that by established law the Ministry of Rites should respectfully engrave and issue copies to each of the Viceroys and Governors, to the Yamen of the eight banners, to the Imperial City, all the Yamens of Shuangching (the native place of the Imperial family), to Tibet and to the Yamen of the Manchu Military Governors. The notification will be given to the Ministry of War, to be issued to the Governors of each province. On the day that the proclamation arrives in each province, the civil and military officials, in conjunction with the gentry and literati, old and young, the fringe taken off from their hats and in mourning clothes, will go out to the suburbs, and kneeling on the ground, reverently receive it. On their return to their Yamens, they will kneel three times and kowtow nine times; and still kneeling, will listen to the reading of the proclamation. When it is finished they will rise, and kneeling, will again perform three kowtow and nine kowtow. The civil and military officials will then proceed all wear complete mourning dress for twenty-seven days, and for three days they will lament morning and evening in conjunction with the gentry and literati. The wives of officers and others will also wear mourning clothes for twenty-seven days, and all the officers of the provinces will refrain from merrymaking during the year. Neither must they have any music. All the military and the people of the provinces will wear mourning for three days; for one month they will not marry, and for three days they will not have music. The officials, military and people will not shave their heads for ten days. The Viceroys and Governors, and such officials, will refrain from burning incense before the gods (acts of public worship).

It is further ascertained that it is written in the *Waitian* (book of ceremonies), that in the 42nd year of Kienlung, a petition was made by the Ministry of Rites, and consent was given, to send the obituary notice to the Ministry of War which should transmit it to each of the provinces for promulgation. It will be the duty of the Ministry of Rites to submit a memorial to the Throne, to the effect that all the Princes and Chiefs of Mongolia shall be entrusted to the Ministry of Dependencies.—N. C. D. News.

A NOTABLE CHINESE SCHOLAR.

One of the most remarkable and interesting achievements wrought in the field of scholarship for many a day is the translation, just completed, by Mr. Chung Hui Wang, P. C. L., who is a graduate of Peking University at Tientsin, of the new German Civil Code, from the original German into English.

The new German Civil Code constitutes probably the most noteworthy achievement of modern jurisprudence, and its promulgation has resulted in the most striking practical judicial reform witnessed throughout the world in the last two centuries. The heterogeneous, and distinct and separate laws of the various German provinces and Principalities had long been the source, not only of discord and dissatisfaction, but of veritable injustice. This fact may be readily and keenly appreciated, when it is understood that the Code consolidated under one judicial system the following distinct districts, each having laws of its own:—

The heart of Germany, lying between the Baltic and the Alps, the Weiser and the Elbe, with a population of 15,000,000; Prussia, with a population of 21,000,000; the Rhine Provinces, 6,700,000 of the inhabitants of which were subject to one set of laws and 1,700,000 to another; Saxony, with a population of 4,500,000; Schleswig-Holstein, with a population of 1,500,000; a small district in Bavaria, with a population of 2,500. Of the laws in force in these various jurisdictions, some were written in German, some in French, some in Latin, some in Greek, and some in Danish. The new Code unifies and consolidates the whole of this territory, and brings all these peoples under one and the same judicial system.

But aside from the practical value of the legislative act with which it is linked, the intrinsic worth and merit of the Code in the sphere of comparative jurisprudence is very high. Immense labour has been bestowed upon it by legal savants of the greatest learning, with the natural result that as an example of legislation, it can truly be called monumental. Indeed, it has been described by an authority of distinction as "the most carefully considered statement of a nation's laws that the world has ever seen." Already there have appeared four French, one Spanish, one Italian, one English, and two Japanese translations of the Code, which, it may be mentioned, is the basis and the exemplar of the new Japanese Code.

Mr. Chung Hui Wang's translation of the Code into English was made in Germany, and is published by Messrs. Stevens & Sons, Ltd. of London. It will be noted that Mr. Wang has been honoured with the degree of D. C. L. in England, and has also attained considerable distinction as a member of the French, as well as the German Society of Comparative Legislation. In his preface, Mr. Wang acknowledges his obligations to Mr. James, a British Barrister formerly resident at Tientsin, for kindly assistance and instruction. The translation is dedicated to the Faculty of the Law School of Yale University.—China Critic.

THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR REPORT TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

The American Commercial Commissioners have forwarded the following preliminary report to the Pacific Coast Chambers of Commerce:—

Yokohama, Nov. 9, 1908.

The entertainment accorded the Pacific Coast Business Men representing Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Spokane, Tacoma, San Diego, Eureka and Honolulu throughout Japan, is an event. There is no doubt that the Government of Japan and the Chambers of Commerce of Tokyo, Kioto, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe intended that no attention or expense should be spared that the American Commissioners might be received, entertained and shown the country and its conditions in a manner never before undertaken. Their earnestness and enthusiasm became contagious and the Japanese people, without regard to rank, vied with each other that the Commissioners might know and feel that Japan is the sincere friend of the United States. Everywhere we journeyed in the villages and towns, as well as in the cities, delegations of prominent officials and business men met and delivered addresses to us, a number of them being in English. School children were at the depots and lined the passage ways and, in many places, sang to us our national airs and waved flags and banners, every other one of which was emblematic of the United States. It would be absurd and wrong, after the manifestations of affection which were accorded us by the Japanese people to question the sincerity of their friendship. Every member of the Commission realized that it was not the Commissioners whom the Japanese ought to compliment, but that through them they were seeking to reach the hearts of the people of the United States. At first, we were under the impression that the elaborate preparations were chiefly intended for the reception of the American Fleet. But when we visited the villages, towns and cities where the flags did not fly, we found preparations on an elaborate scale made in our honour and the people lacked nothing in their enthusiasm. No member of the Commission can ever forget the hundreds of thousands of faces, radiant with smiles, which everywhere greeted us.

Before visiting the Empire of Japan, none of us had the slightest conception of the sentiment which the people of that country bear to the United States. Commodore Perry's memory is as much revered as that of almost any patriot who has died for Japan. The people of that Empire feel that the United States has dealt fairly with them and has given them advice which was not in any way tinged by selfish interest. They declare that the moral support of the American people and our sympathy during the war with Russia, assured them that they would be successful. They constantly spoke of the friendship manifested by our country when President Roosevelt suggested that hostilities between Japan and Russia should cease and an honourable peace be concluded.

We were all impressed with the beautiful scenery, the fine climate and the fertile soil of Japan. The people of Japan are clean in their persons and their homes, and are the most orderly we have ever met. According to the report of the different members of the Commission, only two drunken men were observed and not an incivility was offered to any of us. This is a remarkable fact, in many of the cities, the crowds which cheered us were so dense that the passage ways for our jankis were almost blocked. We realize that owing to the short period we were in Japan and so much of our time being taken up by the entertainments given us, our opportunity for close study was very limited and some of our observations may be erroneous. In Japan we found many things that were crude and many of these were pointed out to us by the Japanese themselves. Through us they sought a remedy and we were invited by them to criticize whatever, in our judgment, appeared wrong, and to suggest a better formation. Bearing in mind that only fifty-five years ago Japan was a hermit nation and that to-day she is a world power, realizing to what extent they have developed their natural resources and through their Emperor, changed their form of Government, established educational institutions, and performed a work more gigantic than has before been undertaken by any other people, we deem any such criticism at this time improper. There is no mistaking the onward and upward trend of commerce, manufacturing, and education in Japan, she has within her the elements of a high civilization and her people are not fitted to the factors.

The commerce of Japan has had a rapidity of growth unequalled by any other modern nation. The Japanese build, man and navigate their own ships and they have built ships which seem equal to the best that ply the Pacific Ocean. Many of their manufacturing plants are on a large scale and are in conformity with the latest models of either Germany, England or the United States. One of the cotton spinning factories which we visited, the sanitary arrangements were nearly perfect. There was a school for the employees, a theatre, a house, hospital, boarding house, sleeping apartments, and such employees as were furnished food were given it at least one half of its actual cost. We were advised that there were many other manufacturing institutions adopting like measures for the comfort and benefit of their employees. While we found the wages paid in the factories small as compared with wages in America, they were sufficient to enable the employees to support a family, as the cost of living in Japan is extremely low. It is a mistaken idea to believe that the Japanese are an underdeveloped people. Their diet, while simple, is wholesome and well prepared. The Japanese people as a rule, do not wear the heavy clothes of the Caucasians. They are, however, gradually adopting the dress of the Western nations. In almost every instance where the school children met us, the boys were clothed in uniforms of blue, with caps to match and they all wore shoes and impressed us by their very orderly appearance. Years ago, Japan, borrowed from the United States her school system and education is compulsory. The school house there has become a sight as common as in America. The eagerness of the ordinary Japanese child to gain an education is remarkable and they seem to learn readily. English is quite generally taught. Thus far, those who are educated in modern ways seem to co-operate in the advancement of everything that benefits their country, to a degree surprising to foreigners.

Owing to the country being mountainous and having a heavy rainfall, there is almost an incalculable amount of water power that can be developed. Already there are numerous electrical plants receiving their power from this source. The mines of coal and copper and oil fields, are being developed. In fact, the people seem alive to all the things which make towards the higher civilization of man and they have the daring and the ability to put their thoughts into action. Their banking system is thoroughly organized and is in great aid in the support and development of the industries of the country. In fact, Japan's awakening is such and her geographical location is so favourable to trade and commerce, that it is probable that

there is a little danger of migration from that country to other parts of the world as there is from either France or England. That the Japanese are going to become a great trading nation is apparent. That the material development of the Empire is going to make a great demand for all the labour of their people is quite evident. We were impressed with the idea that Japan has a great future. The people of the United States ought to be proud of the friends which they have in the Far East. The co-operation of Japan and America is essential to the uplift of Asia. There is more in the Orient than both of these nations can do and they can afford to encourage the awakening of China and extend to her a helping hand.

Our visit to Japan, while important, can be made doubly so, if at no distant date, a similar visit is paid to the United States by a body of representative men of that country.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The following telegrams have been received at the Foreign Office, Tokyo, November 10th.

Mr. Student Interpreter Aihara, who has just returned from a tour of inspection, reports that things are perfectly tranquil in the region along the Hai-Kiang (West River). The boycott is in operation, but marine products being scarce, prices are very high.

Hongkong, November 11th.

The boycott has again declared itself in consequence of the recent advent of Japanese marine products. The persons concerned in it are of three classes, first, men who have no direct concern with the matter and are instigated simply by motives of lawlessness; secondly, persons who, under the guise of encouraging productive enterprises, seek to establish a joint-stock company, or who are engaged in business that competes with the Japanese products; and, thirdly, desperadoes and others who take an extreme part in the disturbances. Among the three classes, the third is the most numerous, and in that class the majority are labourers.

The Hongkong Authorities have compelled the withdrawal of placards inscribed "Japanese goods not sold," and a fine of \$25 has been inflicted on four or five householders who wrote up:—"There still exist fellows who have brought disgrace on the country."

FLOUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

WHY AUSTRALIA CANNOT PARTICIPATE.

The Minister for Agriculture is in receipt of a report from Mr. J. B. Sutor, the Commissioner for New South Wales trade in the East, on the flour trade of China for 1907. The most noticeable feature in the import trade of China for 1907 was the enormous increase in flour importations, which reached 294,292 tons, an increase of 175,314 tons compared with 1906. As a further illustration? Mr. Sutor quotes statistics for the following years:—1903, 27,745 tons; 1904, 61,132; 1905, 67,641; 1906, 118,976; 1907, 294,292. The following countries participated in the trade for 1907: United States, 145,601 tons; Hongkong, 108,040; Japan, 14,047; Canada, 13,321; Macao, 761; Australia, 213; other countries, 557; total, 303,446 tons; exported, 91,341; net imports, 294,292 tons.

Of the large quantity of flour entered as from Japan, with the exception of about 24 tons, the balance is really American flour transhipped at Japanese ports into Japan-Shanghai steamers, and hence appears as an import from Japan. A similar remark applies to the imports from Hongkong, which really include flour imported from America, Australia, and elsewhere, in addition to the flour locally milled at Hongkong.

During 1907, and also during the current year, the American millers are simply flooding the local markets with their flour. During the height of the financial crisis in America, and in order to realise on stocks in hand, enormous shipments of flour were sent to the Orient, more especially during the latter part of 1907, and sold at rates much below those ruling at the earlier part of the year.

Another factor in favour of the American millers was the shipping tonnage offering from the Pacific Slope being so great, and competition so keen. Mr. Sutor is given to understand that certain tramp steamers quoted, and actually conveyed, flour from America to China and Japan at 4s. 2d per ton, the rate being about 10s. 8d per ton in 1906. This largely accounts for the reduced c.i.f. quotations for 1907 compared with 1906. Flour in China is more largely consumed at the following ports, and in the order named:—Tientsin, Shanghai, Swatow, Amoy, Newchwang, Canton, Chinkiang, Foochow, Amoy, Kowloon, and then in smaller quantities throughout all of the other 25 treaty ports.

In the absence of regular and direct shipping, we cannot expect participation in the trade to any great extent. As so often remarked, merchants in China do not look with favour on goods that have to undergo transhipping.—*Sydney Evening News*.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

A CHANCE DISCOVERY.

A mere coincidence, the careless use of a stevedore's hook, led to an important seizure of opium landed in Melbourne from a Hongkong steamer which last Saturday sailed for Manila, China, and Japan, says the *Sydney Evening News* of 21st ult.

Four cases of goods, marked "curios" were removed to No. 16 shed, and while they were stored there a chance examination was taken out at the Customs House, in the daytime. Examining Officer Body, in charge of the shed, saw something which aroused his suspicion. On one of the cases there was some dark coloured matter, and an inspection showed that in another one above it there was an aperture, the wood and the tin lining inside having been penetrated by a hook in the course of unloading.

The instrument, it was found, had also made a small opening in an inner case, and in a tin vessel within this, containing a viscous substance, which had leaked out in the shed and stained first noticed. Mr. Body took the damaged tin to the Customs House, and showed it to the collector, Mr. A. W. Smart. An overhaul of the consignment was made. The four cases each contained nine boxes, in each of which was 20 tins of opium, saleable in Little Bourke street, where many of the Chinese smokers have their quarters, at fully 24 per tin, and representing a total value of not less than £2,850. As the importation of opium is prohibited, the whole shipment was seized.

The "curios" were consigned to a European, under whose name was that of another European. Officers of the department were engaged in the early hours of Saturday morning in making a search of the steamer, in order to see if there was any opium still aboard, but none was found. Whether the opium seized was really intended for transhipment—the port of destiny, it is said, was in Europe—or whether it was merely marked over to have been sold, and the drug, disposed of in the open market, is a matter that remains to be settled. The Customs officers are proceeding with their inquiry into the matter.

STOLEN CHEQUES.

SOLICITOR'S SHROFF ARRESTED FOR UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Development of a sensational character took place to-day in connection with the robbery which was committed at Kowloon on the 12th instant when the Dairy Farm Company's depot was entered, and three cheques—one on the International Bank for \$5,111, one on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$30, and another on the Chartered Bank for \$12,113—were stolen. Three days ago, it will be remembered, a cigarette hawk, by name Ho Cheung, in whose possession the missing cheques were found, was arrested on unlawful possession, by Detective Sergeant Appleton. In his defence, Ho Cheung stated that he found the cheques one morning on his door step, and had given them to a man named Chan, who, he alleged, would find the owner. In this, Chan was unsuccessful, and the cheques were returned to Ho Cheung. This statement was made on Wednesday last and the magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) refused the plea to allow the man Chan to be subpoenaed as a witness.

This morning things took a different turn. The charge against Ho Cheung was withdrawn as soon as the case was called, at the request of the police. About an hour later he was re-charged, on the same offence. Mr. W. J. Daniel, who had been once discharged, was re-arrested on the same charge.

The man Chan, whose proper name is Chan Chik, a shroff, in the employ of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, solicitors, was also re-arrested to answer a charge "that he on divers dates, between the 16th and 21st inst., feloniously did attempt to obtain money or reward under pretence of helping a certain person." This charge was later altered to one of unlawful possession. The defendant pleaded not guilty. Mr. G. N. Orme, deputy superintendent of police, asked that the defendant be committed to prison on the 16th inst. The 16th inst. Chan met the shroff of the Dairy Farm Company, in Queen's Road, and during a conversation asked whether he (the shroff) had heard of any cheques having been lost. The shroff said he knew a friend who had picked some up. That same afternoon the shroff picked up the defendant, and [presumably having heard of the robbery] asked the defendant to let him see the cheques. The defendant was alleged to have said that rather than give them he would burn them. Several days later the two men met again, and the defendant stated that his friend would send \$6 or \$7 for the cheques, but he would take \$5. Some arrangement was made, and defendant promised to meet the shroff with the cheques, but he never kept the appointment. Mr. Orme added that the defendant was himself a shroff and ought to have known that the cheques were stolen.

The case was adjourned.

HOCK OF HABIT.

A GAOL BIRD'S "UNSMASHABLE" RECORD.

Among the criminals in this Colony there are very few, if any at all, possessing a record similar to the one Choi Tze has earned for himself. Choi, who has six aliases, is a man about thirty years of age, and during the last five years of his life has been in and out of gaol behind bars in the Victoria Gaol. He first became known to the police in January, 1903, when he made a futile attempt to make away with property belonging to another person, for which he got a month. He was subsequently banished, and as will be seen from his record printed below, Choi has made up his mind not to leave this Colony, no matter what the price may be. The record speaks for itself.

- 5th January, 1903—Arrested for attempted larceny. One month's hard labour.
- 6th Sept., 1903—Charged with theft and unlawful possession. Twenty-one days first charge; fourteen days second charge.
- 13th Oct., 1903—Banished.
- 16th Oct., 1903—Arrested for returning before expiration of the banishment term (five years), and given a year.
- 17th Oct., 1904—Banished again.
- 27th Dec., 1904—Re-arrested for returning from banishment; one year.
- 20th Jan., 1905—Arrested for theft and for returning from banishment. Thirteen months' hard labour.
- 26th July, 1907—Banished again.
- 3rd Aug., 1907—Arrested for being a rogue and vagabond. Also recognised as returning from banishment. Fourteen months' hard labour.
- 4th Oct., 1908—Once more banished.

He was brought up yesterday morning by Detective George Watt and arraigned on a charge of larceny and also with returning from banishment. He was told off to do another term of eight months.

A TAILOR'S "BILL."

THE DRESS THAT DIDN'T FIT.

The intricacies of a lady's outfit were fully illustrated this morning when Lai Cheung King, a tailor, took proceedings against Miss Grace Harley to recover the sum of \$34 which he alleged was due to him for a couple of dresses ordered and delivered.

The complainant's evidence went to show that the defendant came to his shop on the 10th September and ordered two dresses—one white muslin dress for \$17 and another for \$17. Defendant had since paid \$20, but the balance of \$34 he did not receive. Witness delivered the dresses on the 15th September. Since then, the defendant had been off for the payment of the balance. On the 16th of that month, the lady complained that the dresses did not fit. Complainant made a few alterations and took them back two days later. The defendant finally accepted the dresses after trying them on. On the 9th of the present month, defendant again said that the dresses were not to her liking. Witness once more altered them and took them to her on the following day. The defendant did not try them on but simply accepted them. From that time, the dresses had been in defendant's possession.

The defendant admitted having ordered the dresses, but at the same time she gave complainant to understand that she would only pay him on condition that she the dresses fitted her otherwise they would be rejected. Witness was ill at the time and was prevented from seeing the complainant when she called. She had only one of the dresses (the one he had paid for). Witness denied wearing the other dress, which was a valuable one and which did not at all fit her. It was the first time she had any dealings with the complainant. The dresses by the other Chinese tailors that witness was accustomed to deal with usually fitted her.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, the presiding judge, directed the complainant to make any alterations that might be needed in the dresses and had her dress worn and the case was adjourned.

STAMPING RECEIPTS.

RECENT MAGISTRATE'S DECISION HELD WRONG BY FULL COURT.

A very interesting appeal case was heard in the Supreme Court, last Thursday, when the Colonial Treasurer (the appellant) sought to set aside the decision of Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate) given in favour of Messrs. K. K. K. and K. K. K. (respondents) under the Stamp Ordinance 1901.

On the 17th October, on the complaint made by the Colonial Treasurer, the respondents were charged in the Police Court with receiving three stamps—\$34.85, \$34.85 and \$34.85—from one Stella Brumfield, giving therefor receipts on unstamped material. After several hearings the magistrate dismissed the case. Upon this decision the Colonial Treasurer was dissatisfied. He alleged that the decision was erroneous in point of law, and the magistrate was called upon to sign and state a case setting forth the facts and grounds of his determination. At the time of the hearing the respondents contended that in the absence of express complicity (which was not alleged) the unlawful use of unstamped material by the servants—though used in the ordinary course of duty—did not render the masters liable to a penalty under the Ordinance. It was contended for the Colonial Treasurer that the giving of receipts by the servants with full authority, acting within the ordinary scope of their duties, rendered the masters liable to a penalty under the Stamp Ordinance 1901, if the receipts were not stamped. The magistrate was of opinion that the evidence given before him did not bring the case within the operation of the 23rd section of the Ordinance, and gave his determination as stated above.

The Chief Justice (Mr. Francis Pigott) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Appeal Judges, General Mr. W. R. Davies, K.C., with whom was Mr. R. Dennis, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowler, appeared for the appellant. Mr. J. H. Rutledge appeared for the respondents.

The Attorney-General explained the circumstances of the case, as mentioned above, and quoted authorities at length to show that the magistrate's decision was wrong. He added that where servants acted within the scope of authority, and there was nothing to show that they were doing their duty for their own purpose, the master was liable. The Chief Justice would like to hear what Mr. Rutledge has to say. Mr. Rutledge (reading)—My Lord, I appear for my father and myself. We have been tried by a Court of Competent Jurisdiction, and discharged. We have been summoned here by the Crown to be retried on the same charge and appear under protest. If we have been convicted, we would willingly have paid any other persons to do the duty for us, if it is the fault of our servants. Our solicitor appeared for us and raised the defence that we are not liable for the acts of our servants. Under the circumstances the magistrate took that view. We are informed by our solicitor that the Crown are proposing to ask for costs in the event of the magistrate's decision being reversed. We feel that we have taken our trial and were discharged; and that, therefore, we cannot be brought to this Court, and made to pay the cost of an appeal by the Crown against the decision of a magistrate who is a Government official. The appeal, I understand, is on a question of law, which only concerns us, in so far as it concerns the community in general. We leave the matter in the hands of your Lordships with the repeated statement that we appear here because we are summoned and under protest.

In giving his decision, the Chief Justice had this to say:—"The Ordinance imposes the duty to stamp a receipt, which is a receipt for money. On the person who receives the money. The Ordinance imposes a penalty for breach of the duty. On whom does it impose it? On the person who receives the money. If he is person who receives the money? The person to whom it is owed, and to whom it is in fact and in law paid. To hold otherwise would defeat the object of the Ordinance. The duty being imposed on a certain person it is his business to comply with the Ordinance. He cannot evade liability to the penalty by allowing another person to physically receive the money on his behalf, and who may or may not stamp the receipt. I doubt very much whether the servant would be liable, but I do not express any opinion upon this point. There is no question of complicity, merely a question of the breach of the Ordinance."

The Puisne Judge did not express his opinion. The matter was then remitted back to the Police Court for the magistrate to inquire into the facts, the Chief Justice holding that he did not want to impose any penalty as he was not quite familiar with the facts of the case. The question of costs was not pressed.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

The compilation of the next Budget being finished, its salient points were to-day (10th inst.) informally communicated to the representatives of various parties in the two Houses and to Tokyo newspapers and news agencies. The Budget will shortly be explained at some length to principal Parliamentarians.

The revenue accounts to Yen 467,380,000 in the ordinary department and Yen 40,400,000 in the extraordinary department, being a total of Yen 507,780,000 against Yen 527,710,000 for the 1907-8 fiscal year. The expenditure amounts to Yen 510,000,000 in the ordinary department and Yen 1,980,000 in the extraordinary department, a total of Yen 511,980,000 against Yen 544,820,000. The railway account is made independent both in regard to revenue and expenditure. In compiling the next Budget, the Government laid the utmost stress upon the maintenance of equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for a few years to come and the restoration of confidence by strengthening the financial basis. Consequently the Government decided to postpone military, naval and other public enterprises to the extent of about 200 million yen. Nevertheless, it was subsequently found that a super-abundance is available to some extent. It is to be allocated to productive enterprises, such as river and harbour improvement, iron foundry, etc. Thus the total amount of expenditure proposed in the next Budget comes down to some Yen 168,000,000 instead of about 200 million yen.—*J. Pan Gassell.*

AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

A Shanghai despatch reports that the American Government intends establishing a university in Shanghai Province for Chinese students, arrangements having already been made with the Waikato and the Governor of the Province. A preliminary plan of the proposed university for five thousand students and about 25 American teachers will be employed. Commissioners have been despatched from the United States to inaugurate the university, which will be opened at an early date.

It has been stated that China has agreed that the amount of the Boxer indemnity remitted by the United States shall be used for educational purposes and the above mentioned scheme will be carried out.

ALLEGED ARSON.

The charges brought against An Pak Kwong, the Bonham Strand merchant, for maliciously setting fire to his shop, 66, Bonham Strand, on the 10th inst., and with the intention of injuring and defrauding certain insurance companies, were opened at the Magistrate's last Monday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood (second police magistrate).

Mr. G. N. Orme (deputy superintendent of police) prosecuted. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defence. Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) watched the proceedings on behalf of the insurance companies.

The Government Analyst, Mr. Frank Brown, was first called. He said that on the 12th instant he received from Sergeant Watt a basket of debris, which he examined for kerosene. He found no kerosene, but the basket was a 5-metre spout cracker, campolios, balls, and some rags.

The Court—Was there any trace of kerosene? Witness—No. The debris was under water for two days.

Mr. Orme—Are campolios balls inflammable?—No, they are as inflammable as wood. They burn well when they are once set going.

Mr. Grist—Campolios balls are usually used to keep away moths?—Yes, and to preserve books.

And you would expect to see them in all places of business?—I expect so.

And you would not expect that they would be used to set fire to a building?—No.

Would you yourself use Chinese crackers to set fire to a building?—No; they are not much used for that purpose.

And you will expect to find crackers in nearly every house in the Colony?—Yes.

Mr. H. A. Lammer, auctioneer, said that on the 10th inst. he visited the premises with the police. On the first occasion he had only a casual inspection, but on the second visit he went to the first floor where he found a quantity of personal effects. Witness stated that he was not paid to risk his life "so I did not go too far." The floor, he added, was intact, but the staircase was destroyed.

Besides some personal effects on the first floor there was nothing there except some card board. On the ground floor he found a quantity of piece goods, empty packing cases, and cupboards. A quantity of shavings which a German brought to the witness smelled of kerosene. The witness's opinion was that the value of the stuff in the house at the time of the fire was between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Mr. Orme—Did you take samples of the silk stored in the shop?

Witness—I did not, but I saw samples taken away by the police.

Detective Sergeant Watt deposed that on the forenoon of the 10th instant, the defendant made a report at his quarters to report the outbreak of fire. Witness took his statement down himself. Defendant produced his insurance policies.

Proceeding.

MARINE COURT.

NO LIGHT.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, Mr. A. E. Dwyer, Harbour Officer of the Harbour Department, charged Kwok Yau, a fisherman, with failing to carry forward a bright, white light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile whilst at anchor in the harbour.

The Magistrate dismissed the case with a warning to the defendant to carry his light in his proper position at the junk's bow in future. Mr. Harbour Master also directed the defendant to be careful to see his gang-planks in.

NO LIGHT.

In the Marine Court, yesterday morning, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, Police-Sergeant W. N. Edwards charged Kwok Yau, Li, owner of a fishing boat, and Kwok Chun, a boatman, with failing between sunset and sunrise to carry at the foremost head of their boats a bright, white light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile whilst under way in the harbour, yesterday morning.

Proceeding stated that early yesterday morning the defendant's boats were under way in the Ma-o-War Anchorage without a starboard light. He went on board the first defendant's boat and found only the stern light. In the case of the boatman, witness found that the stern light was burning, but there was no sign of any starboard light.

The first defendant said that his light had been blown out. The second defendant also pleaded that his light was blown out by the wind. This was obviously a lie, as there was no light in position at the time the Police officer boarded her junk.

The defendants were fined \$5 each, in default of payment, 14 days' hard labour.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

In the same Court, Police-Sergeant George Jackson proceeded against Kwok Tai Yau, a boatman, for carrying six persons in excess of the number allowed by his license on Wednesday.

P.S. Jackson stated that at about 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday, he was on duty at the Arsenal Street steps, when he saw the defendant approaching with steps with a number of passengers. Witness hailed the defendant and the latter took no notice of him and proceeded to discharge his passengers, which, on being counted, were found to be 11 in number, not including the crew, which were four.

The Magistrate said that taking into consideration that the defence seemed to be getting a very common one, he intended to make an example of all cases of a similar nature. He therefore fined the defendant \$5, or the alternative of one month.

MISUSING A BOAT.

Kwok Kan, owner of a cargo-boat, was charged by the same officer with carrying passengers in his cargo-boat on Wednesday.

P. S. Jackson stated that at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, while he was on patrol on the Arsenal Street steps, he saw the defendant's boat, which was carrying passengers, and went on board to examine the license. There were 25 adults and 6 children on board at the time.

The defendant admitted the offence and was fined \$5.

DISOBEYING A POLICE OFFICER.

A further charge of refusing to stop to a boat when called upon to do so by the Police was preferred against Kwok Tai Yau, who was already fined \$5 for carrying an excess of passengers. Defendant's excuse was that he neither saw or heard the Sergeant, and was surprised to know that he would have to pay an extra \$5 for disobeying an officer. Such is the thoroughness of an officer by British legislation.

"TICKLED" WITH KNIFE.

UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF WOMAN AT KOWLOON CITY.

Definite particulars of the armed robbery which was committed a few days ago at 37, Kowloon City Road, mention of which appeared in our columns at the time, was told in the Police Court, last Thursday, when the four suspects—Chan To, a tailor, Tse Yau, a farm labourer, Li Kai, an actor, and Li Hei, a shoemaker—were arraigned before Mr. J. R. Wood and charged (1) with committing the robbery and (2) with committing the robbery and (3) with committing the robbery and (4) with committing the robbery and (5) with committing the robbery and (6) with committing the robbery and (7) with committing the robbery and (8) with committing the robbery and (9) with committing the robbery and (10) with committing the robbery and (11) with committing the robbery and (12) with committing the robbery and (13) with committing the robbery and (14) with committing the robbery and (15) with committing the robbery and (16) with committing the robbery and (17) with committing the robbery and (18) with committing the robbery and (19) with committing the robbery and (20) with committing the robbery and (21) with committing the robbery and (22) with committing the robbery and (23) with committing the robbery and (24) with committing the robbery and (25) with committing the robbery and (26) with committing the robbery and (27) with committing the robbery and (28) with committing the robbery and (29) with committing the robbery and (30) with committing the robbery and (31) with committing the robbery and (32) with committing the robbery and (33) with committing the robbery and (34) with committing the robbery and (35) with committing the robbery and (36) with committing the robbery and (37) with committing the robbery and (38) with committing the robbery and (39) with committing the robbery and (40) with committing the robbery and (41) with committing the robbery and (42) with committing the robbery and (43) with committing the robbery and (44) with committing the robbery and (45) with committing the robbery and (46) with committing the robbery and (47) with committing the robbery and (48) with committing the robbery and (49) with committing the robbery and (50) with committing the robbery and (51) with committing the robbery and (52) with committing the robbery and (53) with committing the robbery and (54) with committing the robbery and (55) with committing the robbery and (56) with committing the robbery and (57) with committing the robbery and (58) with committing the robbery and (59) with committing the robbery and (60) with committing the robbery and (61) with committing the robbery and (62) with committing the robbery and (63) with committing the robbery and (64) with committing the robbery and (65) with committing the robbery and (66) with committing the robbery and (67) with committing the robbery and (68) with committing the robbery and (69) with committing the robbery and (70) with committing the robbery and (71) with committing the robbery and (72) with committing the robbery and (73) with committing the robbery and (74) with committing the robbery and (75) with committing the robbery and (76) with committing the robbery and (77) with committing the robbery and (78) with committing the robbery and (79) with committing the robbery and (80) with committing the robbery and (81) with committing the robbery and (82) with committing the robbery and (83) with committing the robbery and (84) with committing the robbery and (85) with committing the robbery and (86) with committing the robbery and (87) with committing the robbery and (88) with committing the robbery and (89) with committing the robbery and (90) with committing the robbery and (91) with committing the robbery and (92) with committing the robbery and (93) with committing the robbery and (94) with committing the robbery and (95) with committing the robbery and (96) with committing the robbery and (97) with committing the robbery and (98) with committing the robbery and (99) with committing the robbery and (100) with committing the robbery and (101) with committing the robbery and (102) with committing the robbery and (103) with committing the robbery and (104) with committing the robbery and (105) with committing the robbery and (106) with committing the robbery and (107) with committing the robbery and (108) with committing the robbery and (109) with committing the robbery and (110) with committing the robbery and (111) with committing the robbery and (112) with committing the robbery and (113) with committing the robbery and (114) with committing the robbery and (115) with committing the robbery and (116) with committing the robbery and (117) with committing the robbery and (118) with committing the robbery and (119) with committing the robbery and (120) with committing the robbery and (121) with committing the robbery and (122) with committing the robbery and (123) with committing the robbery and (124) with committing the robbery and (125) with committing the robbery and (126) with committing the robbery and (127) with committing the robbery and (128) with committing the robbery and (129) with committing the robbery and (130) with committing the robbery and (131) with committing the robbery and (132) with committing the robbery and (133) with committing the robbery and (134) with committing the robbery and (135) with committing the robbery and (136) with committing the robbery and (137) with committing the robbery and (138) with committing the robbery and (139) with committing the robbery and (140) with committing the robbery and (141) with committing the robbery and (142) with committing the robbery and (143) with committing the robbery and (144) with committing the robbery and (145) with committing the robbery and (146) with committing the robbery and (147) with committing the robbery and (148) with committing the robbery and (149) with committing the robbery and (150) with committing the robbery and (151) with committing the robbery and (152) with committing the robbery and (153) with committing the robbery and (154) with committing the robbery and (155) with committing the robbery and (156) with committing the robbery and (157) with committing the robbery and (158) with committing the robbery and (159) with committing the robbery and (160) with committing the robbery and (161) with committing the robbery and (162) with committing the robbery and (163) with committing the robbery and (164) with committing the robbery and (165) with committing the robbery and (166) with committing the robbery and (167) with committing the robbery and (168) with committing the robbery and (169) with committing the robbery and (170) with committing the robbery and (171) with committing the robbery and (172) with committing the robbery and (173) with committing the robbery and (174) with committing the robbery and (175) with committing the robbery and (176) with committing the robbery and (177) with committing the robbery and (178) with committing the robbery and (179) with committing the robbery and (180) with committing the robbery and (181) with committing the robbery and (182) with committing the robbery and (183) with committing the robbery and (184) with committing the robbery and (185) with committing the robbery and (186) with committing the robbery and (187) with committing the robbery and (188) with committing the robbery and (189) with committing the robbery and (190) with committing the robbery and (191) with committing the robbery and (192) with committing the robbery and (193) with committing the robbery and (194) with committing the robbery and (195) with committing the robbery and (196) with committing the robbery and (197) with committing the robbery and (198) with committing the robbery and (199) with committing the robbery and (200) with committing the robbery and (201) with committing the robbery and (202) with committing the robbery and (203) with committing the robbery and (204) with committing the robbery and (205) with committing the robbery and (206) with committing the robbery and (207) with committing the robbery and (208) with committing the robbery and (209) with committing the robbery and (210) with committing the robbery and (211) with committing the robbery and (212) with committing the robbery and (213) with committing the robbery and (214) with committing the robbery and (215) with committing the robbery and (216) with committing the robbery and (217) with committing the robbery and (218) with committing the robbery and (219) with committing the robbery and (220) with committing the robbery and (221) with committing the robbery and (222) with committing the robbery and (223) with committing the robbery and (224) with committing the robbery and (225) with committing the robbery and (226) with committing the robbery and (227) with committing the robbery and (228) with committing the robbery and (229) with committing the robbery and (230) with committing the robbery and (231) with committing the robbery and (232) with committing the robbery and (233) with committing the robbery and (234) with committing the robbery and (235) with committing the robbery and (236) with committing the robbery and (237) with committing the robbery and (238) with committing the robbery and (239) with committing the robbery and (240) with committing the robbery and (241) with committing the robbery and (242) with committing the robbery and (243) with committing the robbery and (244) with committing the robbery and (245) with committing the robbery and (246) with committing the robbery and (247) with committing the robbery and (248) with committing the robbery and (249) with committing the robbery and (250) with committing the robbery and (251) with committing the robbery and (252) with committing the robbery and (253) with committing the robbery and (254) with committing the robbery and (255) with committing the robbery and (256) with committing the robbery and (257) with committing the robbery and (258) with committing the robbery and (259) with committing the robbery and (260) with committing the robbery and (261) with committing the robbery and (262) with committing the robbery and (263) with committing the robbery and (264) with committing the robbery and (265) with committing the robbery and (266) with committing the robbery and (267) with committing the robbery and (268) with committing the robbery and (269) with committing the robbery and (270) with committing the robbery and (271) with committing the robbery and (272) with committing the robbery and (273) with committing the robbery and (274) with committing the robbery and (275) with committing the robbery and (276) with committing the robbery and (277) with committing the robbery and (278) with committing the robbery and (279) with committing the robbery and (280) with committing the robbery and (281) with committing the robbery and (282) with committing the robbery and (283) with committing the robbery and (284) with committing the robbery and (285) with committing the robbery and (286) with committing the robbery and (287) with committing the robbery and (288) with committing the robbery and (289) with committing the robbery and (290) with committing the robbery and (291) with committing the robbery and (292) with committing the robbery and (293) with committing the robbery and (294) with committing the robbery and (295) with committing the robbery and (296) with committing the robbery and (297) with committing the robbery and (298) with committing the robbery and (299) with committing the robbery and (300) with committing the robbery and (301) with committing the robbery and (302) with committing the robbery and (303) with committing the robbery and (304) with committing the robbery and (305) with committing the robbery and (306) with committing the robbery and (307) with committing the robbery and (308) with committing the robbery and (309) with committing the robbery and (310) with committing the robbery and (311) with committing the robbery and (312) with committing the robbery and (313) with committing the robbery and (314) with committing the robbery and (315) with committing the robbery and (316) with committing the robbery and (317) with committing the robbery and (318) with committing the robbery and (319) with committing the robbery and (320) with committing the robbery and (321) with committing the robbery and (322) with committing the robbery and (323) with committing the robbery and (324) with committing the robbery and (325) with committing the robbery and (326) with committing the robbery and (327) with committing the robbery and (328) with committing the robbery and (329) with committing the robbery and (330) with committing the robbery and (331) with committing the robbery and (332) with committing the robbery and (333) with committing the robbery and (334) with committing the robbery and (335) with committing the robbery and (336) with committing the robbery and (337) with committing the robbery and (338) with committing the robbery and (339) with committing the robbery and (340) with committing the robbery and (341) with committing the robbery and (342) with committing the robbery and (343) with committing the robbery and (344) with committing the robbery and (345) with committing the robbery and (346) with committing the robbery and (347) with committing the robbery and (348) with committing the robbery and (349) with committing the robbery and (350) with committing the robbery and (351) with committing the robbery and (352) with committing the robbery and (353) with committing the robbery and (354) with committing the robbery and (355) with committing the robbery and (356) with committing the robbery and (357) with committing the robbery and (358) with committing the robbery and (359) with committing the robbery and (360) with committing the robbery and (361) with committing the robbery and (362) with committing the robbery and (363) with committing the robbery and (364) with committing the robbery and (365) with committing the robbery and (366) with committing the robbery and (367) with committing the robbery and (368) with committing the robbery and (369) with committing the robbery and (370) with committing the robbery and (371) with committing the robbery and (372) with committing the robbery and (373) with committing the robbery and (374) with committing the robbery and (375) with committing the robbery and (376) with committing the robbery and (377) with committing the robbery and (378) with committing the robbery and (379) with committing the robbery and (380) with committing the robbery and (381) with committing the robbery and (382) with committing the robbery and (383) with committing the robbery and (384) with committing the robbery and (385) with committing the robbery and (386) with committing the robbery and (387) with committing the robbery and (388) with committing the robbery and (389) with committing the robbery and (390) with committing the robbery and (391) with committing the robbery and (392) with committing the robbery and (393) with committing the robbery and (394) with committing the robbery and (395) with committing the robbery and (396) with committing the robbery and (397) with committing the robbery and (398) with committing the robbery and (399) with committing the robbery and (400) with committing the robbery and (401) with committing the robbery and (402) with committing the robbery and (403) with committing the robbery and (404) with committing the robbery and (405) with committing the robbery and (406) with committing the robbery and (407) with committing the robbery and (408) with committing the robbery and (409) with committing the robbery and (410) with committing the robbery and (411) with committing the robbery and (412) with committing the robbery and (413) with committing the robbery and (414) with committing the robbery and (415) with committing the robbery and (416) with committing the robbery and (417) with committing the robbery and (418) with committing the robbery and (419) with committing the robbery and (420) with committing the robbery and (421) with committing the robbery and (422) with committing the robbery and (423) with committing the robbery and (424) with committing the robbery and (425) with committing the robbery and (426) with committing the robbery and (427) with committing the robbery and (428) with committing the robbery and (429) with committing the robbery and (430) with committing the robbery and (431) with committing the robbery and (432) with committing the robbery and (433) with committing the robbery and (434) with committing the robbery and (435) with committing the robbery and (436) with committing the robbery and (437) with committing the robbery and (438) with committing the robbery and (439) with committing the robbery and (440) with committing the robbery and (441) with committing the robbery and (442) with committing the robbery and (443) with committing the robbery and (444) with committing the robbery and (445) with committing the robbery and (446) with committing the robbery and (447) with committing the robbery and (448) with committing the robbery and (449) with committing the robbery and (450) with committing the robbery and (451) with committing the robbery and (452) with committing the robbery and (453) with committing the robbery and (454) with committing the robbery and (455) with committing the robbery and (456) with committing the robbery and (457) with committing the robbery and (458) with committing the robbery and (459) with committing the robbery and (460) with committing the robbery and (461) with committing the robbery and (462) with committing the robbery and (463) with committing the robbery and (464) with committing the robbery and (465) with committing the robbery and (466) with committing the robbery and (467) with committing the robbery and (468) with committing the robbery and (469) with committing the robbery and (470) with committing the robbery and (471) with committing the robbery and (472) with committing the robbery and (473) with committing the robbery and (474) with committing the robbery and (475) with committing the robbery and (476) with committing the robbery and (477) with committing the robbery and (478) with committing the robbery and (479) with committing the robbery and (480) with committing the robbery and (481) with committing the robbery and (482) with committing the robbery and (483) with committing the robbery and (484) with committing the robbery and (485) with committing the robbery and (486) with committing the robbery and (487) with committing the robbery and (488) with committing the robbery and (489) with committing the robbery and (490) with committing the robbery and (491) with committing the robbery and (492) with committing the robbery and (493) with committing the robbery and (494) with committing the robbery and (495) with committing the robbery and (496) with committing the robbery and (497) with committing the robbery and (498) with committing the robbery and (499) with committing the robbery and (500) with committing the robbery and (501) with committing the robbery and (502) with committing the robbery and (503) with committing the robbery and (504) with committing the robbery and (505) with committing the robbery and (506) with committing the robbery and (507) with committing the robbery and (508) with committing the robbery and (509) with committing the robbery and (510) with committing the robbery and (511) with committing the robbery and (512) with committing the robbery and (513) with committing the robbery and (514) with committing the robbery and (515) with committing the robbery and (516) with committing the robbery and (517) with committing the robbery and (518) with committing the robbery and (519) with committing the robbery and (520) with committing the robbery and (521) with committing the robbery and (522) with committing the robbery and (523) with committing the robbery and (524) with committing the robbery and (525) with committing the robbery and (526) with committing the robbery and (527) with committing the robbery and (528) with committing the robbery and (529) with committing the robbery and (530) with committing the robbery and (531) with committing the robbery and (532) with committing the robbery and (533) with committing the robbery and (534) with committing the robbery and (535) with committing the robbery and (536) with committing the robbery and (537) with committing the robbery and (538) with committing the robbery and (539) with committing the robbery and (540) with committing the robbery and (541) with committing the robbery and (542) with committing the

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO.

The seventh annual meeting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, was held at the Victoria Hotel, E.C., on 25th ult. Mr. W. F. Turner presided. The secretary, Mr. A. W. Perry, read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—You will have learnt from the report and accounts that during the year which we are dealing out profits experienced, check as compared with those of the preceding year, but for reasons which I will give you a little later, we regard this check as due to causes of a temporary character. The gross profit for the year, including profit on exchange, amounted to £23,285, a falling off in round figures of £18,000. The interest, £3,516, shows a falling off of £1,200, owing to the diminishing sum at our disposal. The total to the credit of the profit and loss account is £19,769. The account profit shown on the account is £18,948. Out of this, £10,000 has been provided for the redemption of debentures, of which I have just spoken, £15,000 has been carried to reserve for depreciation, and the balance, £3,948, is carried to the balance sheet. Adding to this the balance brought forward from last year, less income tax, to April 5, last, we have an available total of £19,414, subject to provision for the directors' percentage. We propose an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share on May 1st, amounting to £7,000, and we propose that a further dividend of 1s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, be declared to-day, making 15 per cent. for the year, which will absorb a further sum of £15,000. The directors' percentage amounts to £5,414, and there will remain a balance of £3,998.8d. to be carried to the reserve. This, although our profits are somewhat reduced, we are maintaining the same rate of dividend as in the preceding year. You will have noticed that the amount set aside for reserve for depreciation this year is £15,000, as compared with £10,000 in the preceding year. That, however, was a very liberal amount which had only been equalled in one previous year, and under all the circumstances we saw no necessity to disturb the rate of dividend merely in order to set aside the same amount as in the year last year. Coming now to the causes of the diminution of profit, the main cause is undoubtedly the fact that China, in common with other parts of the world, is suffering from a period of declining trade. This decline in the case of China has been experienced considerably earlier than in Europe. In the case of China it may be attributed directly to the after effects of the protracted war between Russia and Japan, and to the severe financial disturbances which have occurred in the United States in the spring and autumn of last year. A period of severe commercial depression has set in China towards the end of 1907, and was accompanied by a financial crisis of a very serious character, all kinds of business and of industry being affected. Our general manager states that the effect of these conditions "reacted on all Chinese industries, and has been particularly noticeable in the stopping of the larger proportion of the brick kilns owing to want of money among the Chinese for building purposes. This reason alone is responsible for a considerable reduction in the demand for our coal. Other industries have been affected in the same way, and generally speaking, it may be said that when business is bad the coal trade must be correspondingly affected." This state of things has continued more or less acutely practically down to the present time. Under these circumstances it is very satisfactory to find that the tonnage sold during the year 1907-8 was 959,000 tons, as compared with 915,000 tons in the previous year, an increase of 44,000 tons.

You will not have failed to notice that our balance sheet at Feb. 29 last shows a marked change in the financial position compared with what it was the year before. This altered position is, of course, due to the very heavy capital expenditure during that period. At the time of the formation of this Company it was recognized that, great as were the potentialities of the Company's mines, the equipment was a very imperfect character; they were being worked in a hand-to-mouth fashion, and heavy capital expenditure would be required to provide them with an adequate equipment of a modern type so that they could be worked on scientific principles. The total expenditure under this head amounts to about a quarter of a million sterling, whilst the total expenditure, since the formation of the Company amounts to £189,894. If any justification was required for this expenditure, apart from the profits which we are earning, it would be found in the enormous extent of the mining resources of the mines which we are working apart from any consideration of our other rights in the Kaiping Basin. It is estimated that the coal now exposed in the workings of the Tongshan, North West Shaft and Linsi Mines amounts to between five and ten millions tons. It is further estimated that if two new levels were driven on the Tongshan and North West Shaft Mines at depths of 1,000 metres each, and estimating according to the tonnage exposed in the existing levels, these two new levels would produce additional reserves of over seven million tons. In the case of the Linsi Mine it is estimated that the reserves would be to a depth of 300 metres amount to fifteen million tons, and that if two new levels were driven they would expose further reserves of about seven million tons. Taking these figures together, we arrive at the huge total of thirty-nine million tons. You are aware from last year's report that the installation at Tongshan came into operation on April 16, 1907, and that at Linsi on June 25, 1907. It was, of course, unfortunate that within a few months afterwards, the competition of the Chinese has had so altered that, instead of receiving the benefit of our increased capacity for output, the latter had to be regulated by the sales. The balance sheet, therefore, shows the altered financial position of the Company as affected by this heavy capital expenditure at a date when we could hardly be said to have enjoyed any substantial benefit from that expenditure. The total capital expenditure during the year was £189,894. Of this £63,537 was expenditure at Ching-wang-mo, as compared with £11,000 in the previous year. The expenditure on this head during the year now current will, we anticipate, be of only a trifling amount. The only other item in the report to which I have not alluded is the paragraph which states that for some time past a divergence of views has existed between the Chinese Government and the board of directors on the subject of the rights of the company in the Kaiping Basin, and that negotiations are proceeding with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement. Under these circumstances it is not expedient as practicable that we should enter into any details on this subject to-day, but I cannot leave it without saying that the Board, on behalf of the shareholders, have to recognize their indebtedness to the Chinese Government for the support which has been accorded to them in the maintenance of the Company's rights in the Kaiping Basin, and the development of the same. It is, however, a matter which has naturally been affected by the present conditions of trade in North China, and although the earnings for

the past year show a falling off, there is no doubt that the advantages of the port are being increasingly recognized. Perhaps I ought to mention, in case any amount of it should have reached our shareholders, that there has been an outbreak of a form of plague in the neighbourhood of Tongshan, which caused a momentary disturbance in the labour supply.

As regards the prospects for the current year, the report states that, notwithstanding the adverse conditions of trade which still continue, the sales for the first seven months show a slight increase in tonnage compared with the same period of 1907-8. This increase in the sales is accompanied by a slight diminution in value, but so small as to be quite unappreciable. On the other hand, as I have already stated, the cost of production for the first seven months of the current year was appreciably lower than that of the same period of the past year, with which we are dealing. So far as our information goes, the profits earned during the current year are at least equal to, and probably somewhat in excess of those of the corresponding period of the year preceding. The position in which we stand can be stated, very shortly. Thanks to the expenditure on capital account our output capacity has been very largely increased and is in fact now considerably in excess of the demand. The development of our coal sales has not kept pace with the great facilities for extraction owing to the depressed state of trade, but when this depression passes away we are in a position to supply any demand that is likely to be made upon us, and to produce the coal at a lower cost than at any previous time in the company's history. We are in a position to negotiate for large contracts with the certainty of being able to fulfil them, and to develop our sales further afield than we have ever done before. As matters stand to-day we are producing at least one-and-a-quarter million tons of coal per annum, and when certain works now in progress at Linsi are completed in a few months' time, that output will be capable of still further increase. As regards the prospects of increased activity of trade, it is of course impossible for me to form any definite opinion on the matter. I may mention, however, that according to a cablegram received from our general manager in the middle of September, the sales were likely to increase towards the end of that month, and this anticipation has proved to be correct. The weekly sales for the last four weeks advised to us showing a considerable augmentation as compared with the corresponding weeks of last year. We are, therefore, not without ground for hoping that the period of depression is coming to an end, and that an improvement is about to take place which, whenever it occurs, will certainly be reflected in the business of this company. The Chairman concluded by moving that the report and accounts be adopted, and that a further dividend be declared of 1s. 6d. per share, making 15 per cent. for the year, free of income tax, payable on Nov. 2. Mr. G. T. Symons seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then moved that Colonel Albert Thys, Messrs. Charles Balser, Edmund Davies, and Emile Fraucqui be re-elected to the board of directors. Mr. Symons again seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The auditors, Messrs. A. D. Davies and Co., were also re-elected, on the motion of Mr. Michael, seconded by Mr. Buisseret. A vote of thanks to the directors terminated the proceedings.—*L. & G. Express.*

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th November.

On the afternoon of the 15th instant, while warders were at their supper, eighteen prisoners in the cells of the Shuntak Magistracy effected their escape by climbing over the wall of the prison. It is feared that the magistrate in charge will receive severe punishment in consequence of this incident.

OPIUM MONOPOLISTS' PETITION.

The monopolists of the prepared opium farm in Canton have petitioned the authorities requesting them to modify the rule that opium smokers are allowed to buy opium only once a day in the regulations recently promulgated for opium-houses, and to allow the licensees to sell opium to their customers instead, so that they may not suffer heavy losses. So far, the officials have not yet given a reply to the petitioners. It is not likely that the officials will acquiesce in the petitioners' request and alter the rule as is desired.

FIRE.

Three days ago, half-a-dozen shops were totally gutted owing to an outbreak of fire in the port of Kong-mong through the careless use of kerosene oil. The shops burnt down chiefly dealt in bamboo and wooden articles, and when these combustible goods were in the height of the conflagration, fears were entertained by the local residents that a large portion of the port would be destroyed, as the north wind was then blowing very hard.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

It is ascertained that H.E. Viceroy Chang summoned the Director of the Military Department and impressed upon him the critical state of affairs at the present moment. H.E. instructed the director to take every precaution against any emergency, although everything is quiet in this city.

PRINCE CHING ALIVE.

The rumour that Prince Ching died on the 18th instant has now been proved to be unfounded and it is quite true that His Royal Highness is still alive, as can be observed from a proclamation issued yesterday afternoon by H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Ching, embodying a joint telegram received here at 10 o'clock yesterday from Prince Ching, T. E. Na Tong and Yuan Shi Kai. The telegram was addressed: "Liang Kwang Viceroy Chang" and the contents read: "All Imperial telegrams in respect to a given you are believed to have been obeyed and carried out accordingly; we are to inform you that the Palace and Metropolitan city are all quiet."

PEKING QUART.

On the same day H.E. the Viceroy was in receipt of a telegram from H.E. Yang Sze Seung, Viceroy of Chihli, informing him that everything is now very quiet in Peking and the neighbourhood and that all alarmist rumours as reported by the different journals should not be taken as true.

This morning, H.E. Viceroy Chang again received a telegram from H.E. Liang Ting Fan, a native of Canton and formerly Provincial Judge of Hsinan, who also informed him that everything is quiet in the Capital, and there found all was quiet, and he further added that no agitation should be permitted.

CONJUNCT EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

The Consular Body in Canton has informed the Viceroy that it is the intention of the consuls of the different foreign countries here to personally go to the Imperial Temple to express their respects before the tablets of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and the Empress Dowager, on the anniversary of the late Emperor's death, and at the same time to call on H.E. Chang to express their

condolences on account of the death of the late Emperor. To reply to the Viceroy's letter that he would receive their respects, the Consular Body has decided to do so.

During the last three days, the 19th, 20th and 21st instants, when all officials in the city had to attend the service twice each day, morning and evening, at the Imperial Temple, to pay their respects before the tablets of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and the Empress Dowager, transactions of business were entirely suspended in all yamens owing to the solemn occasion.

ANOTHER FIRE.

At 9 a.m. yesterday morning a fire broke out in the vicinity of the Shun He bridge. The house where the fire originated was completely gutted and the adjacent buildings also suffered some little damage.

A BANK'S PRECIPITANT.

In consequence of the death of H. M. I. the Emperor Kuang Hsu, great changes in the Government are expected by the general public here, which have now resulted in a considerable amount of trouble to the Canton Government Bank (Kwang Yen Chin Chai). The Bank has issued notes to the amount of over two million dollars for circulation in the market, as already reported from time to time, and these notes have so far proved to be in favour with the people and have been accepted without any trouble. But owing to the present state of affairs, the people are now in a state of unnecessary alarm and fear that the value of the notes issued by the above-mentioned bank will decline and the notes themselves become unacceptable. During the last week, the bank had to pay out a large sum of money every day in either silver, subsidiary coins or dollars for the redemption of a large amount of notes of that bank presented from all sides. Thus the money market in Canton now appears to have been affected a little, but no fear need be felt so far as the bank's credit is concerned, as the Provincial Treasurer, on observing the circumstances, has obtained a sufficient sum of money to meet all demands that may be presented for exchange.

DISREGARDING AN ETIQUETTE.

For failing to observe the traditional custom of going into mourning for the death of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, four men were arrested by the police. They were seen wearing coloured silk long coats in public places and were made to pay a fine at the No. 12 Police station yesterday.

PROVINCIAL JUDGE'S RETURN.

The Canton Provincial Judge designate, Wei Ching Tung is expected to arrive here about the 24th inst.

ROBBER CHIEF'S DEATH.

It is ascertained from a despatch from the Taotai of Yumchow prefecture to the Canton authorities that the notorious robber chief Wong Wo Shun was killed on the 10th day of the 9th moon by the local residents and that his comrades have since fled over to the Straits Settlement and vicinity.

CLAN FIGHT.

A serious clan fight has occurred in the Sheung Ha Kwoi village. The Brigadier General of Kwangchow and the Poo Yu magistrate left here yesterday with a body of soldiers to restore order.

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

On account of going into mourning for the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, the Viceroy has issued a proclamation that according to traditional custom no official visits should be paid to any temple of goddesses for one hundred days.

CONSULS' SYMPATHY.

Yesterday the foreign Consuls at Canton, called in a body on H.E. the Viceroy Chang Jen Ching to express their condolence on the death of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kuang Hsu. H.E. Chang thanked them for their courtesy.

PROMOTION OF OFFICIALS.

It is ascertained that Wei Ching Tung, has been appointed to be the Canton Provincial Judge and is coming to take up his appointment. The Viceroy has proposed to appoint the present Acting Provincial Judge Cheung Shik Fun to be Acting Sub-Controller in succession to Ting Nai Yang, who is about to be transferred to the post of Taotai of Lungchow on the recommendation of the Viceroy.

MILITARY STUDENTS' CONDUCT.

Owing to the solemn occasion on the death of the Emperor, the people, as a rule, are not permitted to shave their heads for a period of one hundred days. However, several military students have been found acting contrary to this etiquette and have therefore been arrested and handed over to the Military Department to be dealt with accordingly.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company is far from being fully subscribed for even up to the last date, when the lists were closed. At a meeting held yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Company it was unanimously agreed that the collection of the second call of capital should be extended to another fifteen days, i.e., the 15th day of the 11th moon.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.

In anticipation of the danger of the frequent occurrences of fire during the winter season, the Canton Police Authorities have formed a fire brigade corps to be stationed in the western suburb of the city.

A STORM IN A TEA-POT.

On the 19th instant, the Director of the Military College at Whampoa, through some unknown cause, had a dispute with a student of that college named Chou Yee Fu. The director, whose name is Wei Yu Tsung, on being annoyed at the words of the student, gave orders to lock him up at once for impudence. He was also ordered to bring the other students in the College, using the director's rash action with their schoolmates, jointly proceeded to take revenge against the director. He doing so, some eighty students signed a joint petition to the High Authorities reporting the particulars of the incident and on the following day they all left the college and urged that Director Wei should be removed. The Director has applied to the Military Department for instructions as to how to deal with the trouble, and consequently a proclamation has been issued by the Department to recall those students to return to school and resume their work in three days, on pain of being punished. So far the trouble has not yet been satisfactorily settled.

PROPOSED CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Taotai Yip Chin Yau, who was deputed to the Fukien province to investigate the manufacture of camphor there with a view to introduce the industry at Canton, returned to Canton yesterday.

PROVINCIAL JUDGE'S ARRIVAL.

The Canton Provincial Judge designate Wei Ching Tung arrived here yesterday afternoon by the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Chih-pu*, and on the same day he called on the Viceroy to report his arrival. It is not certain whether this new official will take over charge of office this month owing to the present solemn occasion.

OFFICIALS' DISAGREE.

When making an inspection of the Wing Chun magazine, the Brigadier-General, Wu Ching Shun found that some parts of the magazine were in a dilapidated condition and reprimanded the officer in charge of the magazine for neglecting repairs to the damaged parts and at the same time spoke certain words to him. The officer in charge, whose name is Chui Pui, remonstrated and an exchange of words followed, with the result that Brigadier-General Wu struck Chui. Chui has therefore personally reported the case to the Viceroy and at the same time tendered his resignation from his post.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A rumour is now current here that H.E. Chang Chih Tung has made a request to Wong Ping Yau, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway to relieve himself, as H.E. is unable to leave the Capital owing to the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu.

IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration being now solely a Government concern, the Ministry of Posts and Communications has notified the public through the local authorities here that from the 1st of the first moon next Chinese year, a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made in the rate for telegraphic messages received at all Chinese telegraph offices.

CALL ON SHARES POSTPONED.

Si Chun Tsung Liang Ching, President of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, has telegraphically informed the railway shareholders abroad that the day for the closing of the collection of the second call of shares has been postponed to the 15th day of the 11th moon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning, a number of coolies were engaged in removing earth from a grave excavation in work which was being conducted at the back of the Five-Storeyed Pagoda. All of a sudden the earth on the top fell down and the men were buried in the debris with the result that one of them was killed outright and five others wounded. On learning of the accident the Feng Pin Hospital at once sent bands to the rescue of the unfortunate coolies.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

H.E. the Viceroy Chang Jen Ching, at the request of his native subjects, has personally donated a sum of \$10,000 towards the funds for the relief of sufferers by the famine as well as the recent floods in the province of Chihli.

ARMS-RUNNING.

Yesterday, the Canton-Hankow Railway Company was in receipt of a telegram from the Ministry of Posts and Communications with instructions to institute a strict search of the luggage and persons of railway passengers in order to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition.

The High Authorities have also received telegraphic orders from Peking to take vigilant action in checking the smuggling of arms and ammunition into the South and to suppress all rumours that may crop up at the present juncture after the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu.

H.E. LIANG TUNG-ING.

H.E. Liang Tung-Ing, after completing his mission as special commissioner to receive the American Fleet at Amoy, obtained one month's leave and H.E. arrived here to pay a visit to his native home in the Shuntak district. But before his leave expired, H.E. Liang has twice received telegraphic orders through the Canton Viceroy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recalling him to return to the Capital (for service). H.E. left here yesterday afternoon by the steamer *Pailien* for Hongkong en route to Peking.

AN IMPORTER'S FATE.

The other day a monk was arrested by the police in Fatsien for obtaining money by false pretences from the villagers and disturbing the public peace by pretending that he could bring fortune to the people and drive away the evil spirits. The monk told the ignorant people that he was endowed with extraordinary power in charms. The incredulous group believed him without any misgivings and asked him for his mysterious advice. When the monk was placed under arrest those who had confidence in him prayed in a body for his release, which was refused and the monk was brought to Canton in chains and under an escort of half-a-dozen police, to be dealt with accordingly.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Provincial Treasurer has issued a proclamation in which the present Panyu Magistrate Chou Yu Chuan has been appointed to Yumchow as Sub-prefect. It is not known at present who will be appointed to be Chou's successor.

ROBBERY.

On the 21st instant a daring robbery was committed in the Nam Shui village in Shuntak district, where one house was ransacked and one man named So Tin Pan kidnapped.

OBSTREPEROUS CHINESE.

For failing to observe the traditional custom of mourning on account of the death of the Emperor Kuang Hsu, two men were arrested yesterday in Fatsien for having shaved their heads, and were each fined \$5.

VICEROY'S ANXIETY.

In consequence of the present critical state of affairs as a result of the death of the Emperor, the Viceroy has issued a proclamation to warn his subordinates not to start any rumour and to be careful not to absent themselves from their duties.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has decided that after the expiration of the fifteen days' extension granted for the closing of the subscription lists for the second call of capital, if those shareholders who persist in the non-payment of their money still remain obstinate the Company will invite other people to take up such unpaid-up shares in accordance with Article 40 of the Company's Regulations.

MESSRS. GRIGG & CO., STAMP DEALERS.

Messrs. Grigg & Co., stamp dealers, have just unpacked a beautiful assortment of Christmas and New Year cards which they have on view in their show rooms at 27, Des Voeux Road Central. English hand-made autograph cards should appeal to those who do not care for conventional word greetings, while the relief scraps, priced very moderately, should appeal to the "collecting" instincts of our young friends. Messrs. Grigg's store is certainly worth a visit.

The dispute between the Ham Sun Wing firm of contractors and Mr. Tang Chee, secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club, has been satisfactorily settled. It will be remembered that the Ham Sun Wing firm, who are the Central, sought to have Mr. Tang Chee, the secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club, removed from office on the ground of his alleged mismanagement of the club's affairs, and as to \$24,000 for extra work done. After several weeks' consultation it was decided this afternoon (24th inst.) that \$14,000 should be deducted from the claim for the unfinished work, the remainder to be paid in respect of the claim, and \$60 towards the cost. This was accepted by the other side, and the case was entered into next Friday's list, pending the final view of the judge.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg & Co.'s weekly share report of the 21st inst. reads:—The volume of business transacted during the week under review has been but small. Rates, on the whole, have ruled steady to firm for most stocks; in fact, in some few isolated cases showing a slight improvement, but the reluctance of holders to sell at present rates, has prevented larger sales. The sterling discount rate of exchange on London closed at 1s. 11d., while rates on Shanghai are 1s. 7d. for a Bank T/T, and 1s. 7d. for a three days sight Private Bill, the rate on Shanghai on this for a three days sight Private Bill being 1s. 7d. 1/2. Bar-silver in London is quoted at 11/16, and Consols at 84 7/8. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 2 per cent., and the private market rate of discount at 2 1/2 per cent.

Bank Shares.—A few small lots of Hongkong and Shanghai have been done at \$87 1/2 to \$88 1/2, closing with buyers; \$82 1/2, the London rate having advanced to 82 1/2. Nationals have buyers at \$51.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions sold and are wanted at \$75. China Indemnity can be placed at \$7 1/2. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without sales.

Fire Insurance Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai are available at \$33 1/2. Canton and Macao Steamships sold at \$39, closing with sellers at latter figure. Indo-China are weak with sellers at \$5; Shanghai reports buyers at 1s. 3d., while in London the quotation has dropped to 1s. 10d. for preference, and 1s. 10d. for deferred shares. China and Manilla, and Douchings are unchanged. Star Ferries sold at \$24 for the old, and at \$15 for the new. Shell Transport Docks have been bought by buyers at 45s. 3d.; the London rate is 45s. 3d. of sellers. Union Waterboats have been and continue in request at \$10.

Refineries.—Unchanged and without sales. Mining Shares.—Charbonnages are wanted at \$38. Ruhs sold at \$7 to \$7 1/2, closing with buyers at \$7 1/2. The Hongkong Telegraph, 10/17th inst., prints a very interesting article about this mine, clipped from the *Mining Journal*. The crushing for the four weeks ended 24th inst., resulted in 1,077 ounces of smelted gold being obtained, from 5,376 tons of ore crushed; to this has to be added 174 ounces of gold obtained from plates at Bukit Komau, also 109 ounces of gold obtained by cyanide treatment during the last three months, making a total of 1,360 ounces of gold. Chinese Engineering and Mining Shares are weak at 1s. 15d.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold and have sellers at \$32. Fenwick, as well as many Army Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have dropped in the north to 1s. 7d. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sellers at 1s. 15d. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have dropped to 1s. 15d.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—A small lot of Hongkong Lands fetched \$91, but more shares are on offer. Shanghai Lands are quoted at 1s. 16d. Humphreys' Estates sold and have buyers at \$30. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without any transactions.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Kwoi Tia 67, International Tia 57 1/2, Laos Kung Mow Tia 75, and Sneychers Tia 240. Hongkong Cottons are quiet at \$10. The 13th annual meeting of shareholders in the International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on 25th inst., until which date the transfer books have been closed. The report for the year ended 30th September, 1908, has just been received from the north, and we shall refer to same in detail in our next issue; the net profit amounted to 1s. 10d. 1/2, or 100 per cent. on the capital of \$100,000, as compared with last year, makes a total of 11s. 10d. 1/2, or 110 per cent. on the capital. The directors propose to write off 1s. 7d. 1/2, place 1s. 25d. to reserve fund and carry forward the balance of 1s. 11d. 1/2.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—Hongkong Electric sold at \$8. Dairy Farms are quiet at \$14. Green Island Cements have been done and are on offer at \$10. O.H.R. stocks under this heading have not been dealt in and rates are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneo sold at \$10, but can be placed now at \$10 1/2. Langkats had another big jump, and are quoted Tia 86 to 100. Shanghai according to a wire received just now, a fourth and final dividend of Tia 70 per share for the current book year, together with a bonus of Tia 10 per share, has been declared, payable 15th proximo; making in all Tia 80 per share for the fiscal year; the transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive. It is further announced that oil has been found on the Company's concession at Soergel Rajah, Achren.

Waynes have buyers at \$91; an interim dividend of thirty cents per share on account of the current year, will be payable on 27th inst., transfer books closing from 24th to 30th inst., both days inclusive.

In other stocks under this heading there is no change and no sales have been reported.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. write on 24th inst.:—

A quiet week has passed, and business has been confined to a few stocks, but rates, generally, show a hardening tendency.

Banks.—In Hongkong and Shanghai Banks the upward movement has been maintained, and after sales at rising rates from \$85, closing strong, and with buyers at \$85 1/2. The London rate has improved to 82 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—A decided firmness has prevailed in these stocks, all of which are in demand. Canton's have improved, and are wanted at \$19, after sales at this rate. North China have buyers in the North at 1s. 10d. while Unions, in response to an unsatisfied demand, have advanced to \$100 at which rate a few shares have been sold. Yangtze's continue firm at \$167 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have improved and are required at \$102. Hongkong Fires are unchanged at \$130.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have weakened slightly to 34. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamships have buyers at \$39, and Douchings are quoted at \$37 and \$37 1/2 for the preferred and deferred shares respectively. Star Ferries old have been placed at \$24 and the new shares at \$15.

Refineries.—A slightly firmer tendency is apparent in China Sugars which have been sold at 11 1/2. Parak Sugars have advanced to 1s. 9d. Lanes are offering at \$100 of the fair business at \$21, while sales have also taken place at \$22. The London rate is 1s. 15d. for the preferred and 1s. 15d. for the deferred shares.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are quiet, and obtainable at 1s. 15d. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks can be had at \$31. Shanghai Docks have suffered a further decline to 1s. 7d. at which rate there are buyers. Hongkong Wharves have dropped to 1s. 15d. and sellers prevail.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have buyers at \$91. 1/2. Humphreys' Estates have changed hands at \$30.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 27th inst., Messrs. Phirosha M. Petit & Co. write:—The 13th inst. On last Friday was dated the 13th inst. The first half of the interval that has since elapsed saw the Yarn market in a steady condition. Breakers was not to be expected owing to the progress of harvesting operations in the interior which has restricted business to comparatively narrow limitations. When in the early part of the week further declined followed by a slight recovery, difficulty of having to raise the difference. Exchange, on the other hand, Chinese buyers feel their way cautiously and approach importers with hesitancy in meeting the enforced higher prices. As cargoes continue to arrive in fulfilment of past months' forward contracts dealers are operating among themselves with advantage to one another. Quotations on the whole show an advance over the figures in last month's circular. The usual favourite spinners are still at the same position, and can be disposed of at 50 cents over the prices ruling a fortnight ago.

NO. 205.—A moderate business transpired in threads only.

No. 105.—Nothing doing.

No. 125.—Some selected threads changed hands at a trifle better price.

Printed and Published by JOHN PEDRO BRAGA for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company
No. 1, Lee Moon Road, in vicinity of Victoria, Hongkong.